

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 87.—Vol. III.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1843.

[SIXPENCE.]

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

## THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

A few more hours and the old year will have departed—Time will have sped another arrow from his quiver, and dropt another feather from his wing. His glass will be full of new sand and his scythe busy over fresh reaping, and life and death will bear him company as gallantly, or as grimly, as they have done through ages gone. But as the world, with sure progress, thus wends its way towards eternity, its living crowds can neither afford to neglect the future nor to forget the past; and nations—like the heathen Janus—must have two faces—looking back upon what is buried—forward upon what is to spring forth.

In discussing for our land—the far-spread Empire of Queen Victoria—the chances of adversity or prosperity for the year that is before us, it is pleasant enough to be able fairly to anticipate a brighter phase and a more hilarious countenance than has been worn by the “gentleman defunct,” of whose contributions towards the general peace of the world, and the welfare of this country in particular, we cannot speak, politically, in terms of very wild or enthusiastic eulogium. The old year saw Spain mystified amid a confusion of revolutions—her best minister and most honest patriot deposed, and the usual tide of blood and treachery desolating her domestic life—leaving her heart barren of every virtue and tenanted by passion and by crime. The new year speaks better promise. It places no great faith, perhaps, in the self-direction of a kingdom of feuds, under the sway of a mere child, and still within the grasp of the rudeness of military despotism; but it points to the moderated ambition of France, and the careful solicitude of England—and regarding, on the one hand, the judicious appointment of Mr. Bulwer to mind our own diplomacy, and on the other, the emphatic paragraph in the speech of Louis Philippe on the opening of the French Chamber,—pre-supposes that the two great powers of Europe have half agreed to throw the shield of their protection over the opening reign of the young Queen, and to direct their influences to the restoration of peace and civilization in her distracted realms. May the bad daring and unfaithful purpose of conflicting parties in Spain fail to mar the happiness of such a consummation.

Greece is another disturbed country, to which the new year promises to open a new tranquillity. The old one saw her through a category of internal miseries—her people smarting under tyranny—her King under humiliation—until the balance of power was in some measure restored by a battle without slaughter, and a victory without blood. The result of that victory is the promise which lies in the bosom of the year to come.

France and England will form the great arena of political operations for 1844. The old year did something bad and something good for both countries: but for Great Britain the future seems more pregnant than for the land of the Gaul. France had, all through 1843, her old parties at work, and her old grievances to complain of. She was at her Spanish diplomacy, which was defeated, and broke down: she had her Algeria conquests for glory or disaster—her fortification question—her bugbear of a commercial treaty—and her tenacity over the mock-palace of Bourbon-redivivus in our British Belgrave-square;—as though Berenger had been a prophet, when, in his song of the “Muzzled Lion,” he said, speaking of Henry of France—

May he—long e'er the flight of twenty years,  
On to her frontiers proudly march away,  
Leading a lion that no muzzle wears.

France has all these topics for forty-four, as she had for forty-three. But Louis Philippe is her real lion after all, and the Ministry of Guizot has endurance far beyond what some clever people imagine. Let us add too,—that the speech of the King confirms the happy relations between France and Great Britain, and the personal friendship publicly expressed by his Majesty towards our gracious Sovereign, while it gives pleasing earnest of the bland and winning effect of Victoria's visit to Chateau d'Eu, opens to us the prospect of returning those glorious hospitalities, for the benefit of trade at home, and of maintaining that international amity by which *all* trade flourishes.

From the new year Great Britain hopes every thing—for the old one she can have no regrets—unless, indeed, for the events which it brought with it.

Ireland was the victim of a monster agitation—a fearful gathering of wrongs was heaped upon the spirit of the people by their leader, who accumulated them from every nook and crevice of mislegislation—and adding every species of wicked fuel to the dreadful pile—it was fired—aye fired—in the very hearts of the sufferers, and he who set it blazing had to come in and quench the flames. There were two parties wrong: the succession of Governments which had forgotten to look into the real nature of Irish grievances, and to legislate for them;—(so that the grievances remained)—and next, and worse, the man who brought them together with such an appalling presence, and added to their confusion so many imaginary crimes. That man was Daniel O'Connell; and while Government is seeking to read him a lesson of rebuke, some hope for Ireland appears to glimmer in the practical measure of appointing a Commission to enquire into the

[COUNTRY EDITION.]



REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE—WARD FOR FEMALES.



REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE—THE MALE WARD.—(See next page.)



relations of landlord and tenant in that disturbed country, and in the promise held out by legislators that the meeting of Parliament shall bring with it fruits of conciliation for the land of the shamrock and the harp. Fervently shall we bless the year forty-four should it be found to bless Ireland with even a comparative tranquillity, although we heartily pray for her a profound peace.

For Wales the old year only imported a "Rebecca among the turnpikes," and a "Miss Cromwell among the workhouses;" but these "wolves in petticoats" required soldiers to hunt them down—and enquiry has proved that they did not "howl for want of wrong." As in Ireland, there were some imaginary grievances, but the local tyranny of the turnpike extortion—the system of high rents and low wages, and the fearful oppression of the new Poor-laws became prominent as evils, to be remedied—we ardently desire—in the Parliamentary Session of 1844.

In Scotland may the old year so far settle the non-intrusion question that it may not intrude far into the new one, but rather that, spiritually, the land of the thistle may be left at peace, to pursue avocations of industry and perseverance without disturbance of social harmonies leading to general bitterness and to domestic regrets.

To our colonies the old year carried its share of fluctuating adventure—bearing battle or fire, treachery or victory, disease or prosperity, riches or death. We have some sort of glory in the East, but it is not unalloyed, for it is not all recognizable by the purer principles of Christianity. Let us hope that while we preserve our honour and dignity, the prowess of our arms, and the courage of our troops, the year forty-four may substitute health for vengeance, bringing with it no new conquests, and reviving no old wars.

Lastly, we have to speak of merry old England herself—the fair home and bosom of the rose-land of bravery and beauty—with all history for her escutcheon, and all nations for her friends. We will not say what the old year has done for England—little enough, we know. She had a lazy, litigating Parliament, with very little business in its proceedings, whatever it might boast of brains. But we will say what we hope for 1844.

May it continue the happiness of the Queen, and of all around her—and may her Majesty follow out heartily that noble communion with her people, which has prompted visits of pride and condescension to the halls of her Aristocracy, and stirred the enthusiasm of loyalty in every bosom in the land! God bless her!

May it bring strength, toleration, and holy influences to the Church—increasing the respect and love (if that be possible) of the people for their clergy, and only promoting the power of that clergy through the goodness of their acts!

May it cause to grow stronger the interchange of confidence between rich and poor—may it extend the cause of charity and national provision for the needy and destitute—may it see the annihilation of the principles which constitute the New Poor-laws, and set up humane legislation in their stead!

May Parliament accomplish in it the establishment of a system of general Education in a truly national spirit!

May every party be weakened, and every prosperity increased in it. May morality advance, profligacy diminish, and integrity thrive. May it witness the improvement of magisterial and criminal law—the protection of the liberty of subjects only under accusation—the total extinction of factory and coal-mine slavery—and the abolition of imprisonment for debt!

Last, not least, may it be the last year of the Income Tax!

Let the good new year give us but these results, and we promise that when it draws towards its final destiny, its events shall be illuminated in glory in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—and that all England shall confess them to be typical of a truly happy year!

### THE REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE.

In our leading columns will be found some remarks upon the present frightful extent of destitution in the metropolis, in alleviation of which the establishment above named is now in full operation.

The Refuge for the Destitute and Houseless Poor is situated in Playhouse-yard, Whitecross-street. It consists of three rooms, lighted with gas, and 101 feet in length, besides other smaller rooms. Its object is to provide the poor with "a night's lodging," 650 of whom have been so accommodated in one night. The men and women sleep in separate rooms, or wards, and the children with the latter. Each person, on being received into the Refuge, is required to wash him or herself, for which purpose, soap, towels, and warm water are provided. The accommodation for sleeping is clean straw placed upon the floor, and such is the attention paid to cleanliness, that the cost of the straw has been £18 in one week. The parties retire to rest with their clothes on; previously to which, and in the morning, half a pound of bread is given to each person: cheese is added on Sundays, when they may remain in the Refuge the whole day. A clergyman attends twice a-day, and a medical man nightly. The place is well ventilated; and the sewerage and supply of water excellent; and fires are kept up during the night. Such is the necessity of an establishment of this kind in the metropolis—where extremes of wealth and want are truly appalling—that within twelve months there have been nine thousand applicants at "the Refuge;" and this is not the only institution of its kind in London. It is supported by the contributions of the affluent, and well merits the patronage of all "who enjoy the luxury of doing good."

On Christmas-day last, the poor inmates of the Refuge, in addition to the customary allowance of bread and cheese, were supplied, by order of the gentlemen forming the committee of the association, with a bountiful supply of plum-cake. The Messrs. Whitbread and Co., the extensive brewers, Chiswell-street, also forwarded a hoghead of beer. At one o'clock, each individual was provided with a pound of cake, bread, and cheese, and beer, in the presence of Mr. William Edwards, chairman of the institution. The number in the asylum of men, women, and children, was 531. In the evening, the women and children, of whom there were nearly 100, received a supply of cake and coffee. The chairman also gave directions that any stranger who might call should partake of the cake and beer. There have been admitted into the central asylum, Playhouse-yard, since it was opened, 2712 applicants. The institution has another asylum at Glasshouse-yard, St. George's-in-the-East, where cake and coffee were given. At the two asylums, near 4000 individuals have obtained shelter, and during the period that they have been opened, almost 20,000 have been provided with nightly lodgings.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

#### SPAIN.

Our latest accounts from Spain are to the 19th. Little or nothing of importance has occurred since my last. On the 17th the motion for a message to the Queen, relative to the affair of Olozaga, was carried by a majority of 101 to 48. The friends of M. Olozaga asserted in the Chamber that he could not have offended the Queen in his interview with her on the evening of the 28th ult., for, on leaving her, her Majesty made him some trifling presents for his daughter. General Serrano, on the same occasion, declared that the Queen, after having given to him the account of the interview, denied the giving of the presents. On the 18th there was no sitting of the Deputies. It was reported that General Serrano was expected to become an opponent of the Government, unless means could be found to provide for him in the Cabinet. The message was to be presented to the Queen on the 20th; and it was thought that her Majesty, after thanking the Deputies for their devotedness, would express a wish that all further agitation of the question, as regarded M. Olozaga, should be prevented. By this course he would be left under the imputation of guilt, and his escape from punishment would be ascribed to the magnanimity of the Queen. M. Olozaga did not attend the Chamber, and it was generally believed that he had either escaped to France or Portugal.

M. Martinez de la Rosa is definitively appointed Ambassador to Louis Philippe. Aguilera, brother of the Marquis de Cerralva, is nominated his first secretary, and replaces M. Hernandez as Chargé d'Affaires, till the arrival of the Ambassador. The whole of the personnel is changed, with the exception of M. Oues, the son of the President of the Senate.

The situation of Figueras had not changed on the 19th. On the 15th General Schelly entered on his duties as political Chief of Barcelona. A serenade was given him in the evening, and a great crowd was collected before his hotel, crying out "Long live the Queen."

A letter from Malaga says that M. Du Bouzet, the French Consul, having been informed that a pirate of Greek build was marauding in those seas, hastened to take every measure for preventing it committing injury. The news was conveyed to Captain Roque Maurel, by the man-of-war Cassard, which, at the request of the

Consul, went out immediately in chase of the pirate, and thus quieted the apprehensions of the captains of several trading vessels on the point of sailing.

#### GERMANY.

A letter from Munich, dated the 19th, says that the mission of Prince Oettingen Wallerstein has terminated in complete success. The Cabinets of London and Paris have granted the Greek Government a delay of five years for the payment of the arrears due. It was not positively known whether the Russian Government would consent to this arrangement.

Letters from Aix la Chapelle confirm the report that Prince Gustavus, son of the late King of Sweden, had applied for a divorce from his wife, Princess Stephanie of Baden, after fifteen years' marriage.

The last accounts from Stuttgart, dated the 15th, state that the Governor had ordered that from January 1st every offence liable to more than six months' imprisonment is to be tried publicly in the presence of the person accused, and with oral pleading.

The Grand Council of the Canton of Geneva has adopted, by a great majority, the system of trial by jury for every kind of offence.

M. de Haber, the surviving principal in the late duel, has left Frankfurt for France.

#### FRANCE.

### OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.—THE KING'S SPEECH.

We have received from Paris the King's speech on the opening of the Session of the Chambers, which took place on Wednesday at two o'clock.

The royal cortege left the palace of the Tuilleries at one o'clock. It was opened by several squadrons of Dragoons and National Guards, and closed by corps of Hussars and Municipal Guards. The King was saluted everywhere on his passage by cries of "Vive le Roi." His Majesty appeared to enjoy excellent health.

The King opened the Session of the Chambers with the usual formalities, and with the following speech from the throne:—

"GENTLEMEN, PEERS AND DEPUTIES,

"The perfect harmony between the Powers of the State, and the loyal support which you have afforded to my government, have yielded their fruit. Amidst the order maintained without effort and under the sway of the law, France displays with confidence her fertile activity. The situation of all classes of citizens is improving and advancing. The effects of this prosperity will enable us to restore between the expenditure and the revenue of the State, in the law of finance which will be shortly presented to you, a justly desired equilibrium.

"We can enjoy with security these blessings of peace, for it never was better secured. My relations with all Powers are pacific and friendly.

"Serious events have occurred in Spain and in Greece. Queen Isabella II., called so young to the cares of state, is at this moment the object of all my solicitude and of my most affectionate interest. I trust that the issue of these events will be most favourable to two nations well disposed towards France, and that in Greece as well as in Spain monarchy will strengthen itself by the mutual respect of the rights of the Throne and of public liberty. The sincere friendship which unites me to the Queen of Great Britain, and the cordial understanding existing between my Government and hers, confirm me in that confidence.

"I have concluded with the King of Sardinia and the republic of the Equator and Venezuela treaties of commerce, and I am negotiating with other States in several parts of the world treaties which, whilst protecting our national industry and manufactures in the security to which they are entitled, will open a new career to their intelligent activity.

"I have had the satisfaction of seeing the circle of my family enlarged by the marriage of my son, the Prince of Joinville, with the Princess Francisca, the sister of the Emperor of Brazil and the Queen of Portugal. This union, by insuring the happiness of my son, adds a consolation more to those which God has reserved to me.

"Our dominion in Algeria will soon be universal and tranquil under the command of experienced leaders, amongst whom I am proud to reckon one of my sons. Our brave soldiers combine with admirable constancy the fatigues of war with the labour of peace.

"The necessary measures for the execution of the general system of railroads, and for various enterprises of national utility, shall be submitted to your deliberation. A bill relative to secondary instruction will satisfy the wish of the Chamber for the freedom of instruction by maintaining the authority and action of the state over public education.

"I behold, gentlemen, with profound gratitude to Providence, the honourable position as well as the increasing prosperity which our country enjoys. Always guided by our devotedness and our fidelity to France, I and my family have never had any other ambition than that of serving her well. It is the certainty of accomplishing that duty which has given me strength during the trials of my life, and which will to its end be my consolation and firm support.

Louis Philippe has sent £50 to the French Society of Bienfaisance in London.

The Legitimists are acting very inconsiderately. I am most credibly informed that their indiscreet agents are actively at work on the Rhone and Saone, and that in some villages placards have been posted at the doors, bearing the following threat:—"Henri the V. or Death."

Liist, after stopping a few days, *incognito*, in Paris, has returned to Wiemar, to enter on his functions as Maestro de Chapelle to the Grand Duke.

A suit, in which Madame Grisi was plaintiff, and M. Gerard de Melcy, defendant, came before the Tribunal of the Seine on Saturday last. The plaintiff was separated from her husband in June, 1842. The application called on the court to order a division to be made of the property which existed in common between her and M. de Melcy, no marriage settlement having been originally drawn up to fix the manner in which the property of either party was to be disposed of. Madame Grisi desired to have the demesne and iron works of Chehery, situated in the arrondissement of Vouziers, valued, in order to have it divided, or in case such division was impossible, to have the property sold, and the proceeds equally shared between the contending parties. Madame Grisi almost made a subsidiary application for an authorisation from the court to resume possession of the demesne of Vaucresson, which she purchased previously to her marriage from General Count Contard. In opposition to those demands, M. de Melcy brought forward Art. 1463 of the civil code, which declares that every wife separated from her husband, who has not within five months after the separation made her right to the common property available, and brought forward her claims for a decision, must be considered as having given up her rights altogether. The court considered the objection to be fatal to the application, and non-suited the plaintiff with all costs.

Madame Catalani died at Rome on the 12th, at her villa near Sinigaglia, in the Roman States, after a short illness, aged 59 years. She made her first appearance before the public at Venice, when only fifteen years old, and retired into private life in 1831. She married M. de Valabregue, a Frenchman, who died in 1838, and by whom she had three children. Madame Catalani is said to have left a fortune of upwards of £300,000.

The following letter appeared for the first time in print a few days since:—

"Du Camp de Boulogne, le 2 Thermidor.

"Madame et chère femme, depuis quatre que je suis loin de vous, j'ai toujours été à cheval et en mouvement, sans que cela pût nullement sur ma santé.

"M. Maret m'a instruit du projet on vous étiez de partir lundi. En voyageant à petites journées, vous aurez le temps d'arriver aux eaux sans vous fatiguer.

"Le vent ayant beaucoup fraîchi cette nuit, une canonniers, qui étaient en rade, a chassé d'un est engagé sur des rochers au milieu de Boulogne. J'ai tout cru perdu, corps et biens: nous sommes parvenus à tout sauver. Ce spectacle était grand; des coups de canon d'alarme, le rivage couvert de feu, la mer en fureur et mugissant, toute la nuit dans l'anxiété de savoir ou de voir périr ces malheureux; j'étais éteint entre l'effroi, l'océan et la nuit. A cinq heures du matin, tout s'est éclairci, tout a été sauvé, et je me suis couché avec la sensation d'un rêve romanesque.

"NAPOLÉON."

"We have nothing fresh either at the Italian or the Grand Opera. A three act opera, the libretto by Scribe, and the music by Auber, called "Les Syrenes," is in rehearsal at the Opera Comique.

Donizetti left us, on Wednesday last, for Vienna; Meyerbeer has also quitted Paris. The director of the Grand Opera, M. Leon Pellet, has gone on a recruiting expedition to Italy. Our grand balls at the different operas commence on the 6th of January, under the direction of the Musards, father and son. Lablache, and part of his family, have returned to France.

The 19th, Maestro Pacini brought out, at the Theatre "Nuovo," his opera-buffa "Luise." It was received with the greatest enthusiasm. An opera by Sarmiento completely failed at San Carlo. The son of Lablache makes his debut at the Theatre Nuovo, in the "Puritani."

Fanny Elssler débüté at Vienna, on the 8th, with the greatest success.

#### BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 23.—The Chamber of Representatives, in its sitting to-day, after the presentation of several petitions, proceeded to the debate on the project of law for granting to the department of public works a provisional vote of credit for 2,002,524, which was agreed to unanimously by the 59 members present, without any debate.

The Chamber then continued the debate on the project of law relative to the excise duty on salt. Several amendments were proposed and adopted, and the law passed by a majority of 75 to 6. The principal of these amendments is one by which salt used in the manufacture of sulphate of soda is exempt from excise duty.

The Chamber then resumed the debate on the budget of the department of justice. The general debate was closed, and the discussion of the articles adjourned till the 9th of January.

The Chamber resolved that the vacation should be till the 9th of January, and appointed the members of a deputation to compliment the King and Queen on New Year's Day.

Comte de Baillet, treasurer of the Bank at Antwerp, died suddenly in that city on the 22nd inst.

Letters from London say that the ex-Regent Espartero is preparing to leave that city, and, in fact, one of his aides-de-camp has arrived at Brussels, and is negotiating with the proprietor of one of our hotels.

#### AMERICA.

The packet-ship Independence, Captain Nye, which sailed from New York on the 6th inst., arrived at Liverpool at noon on Wednesday, after a fine passage of 184 days.

The British and North American Royal mail steam-ship Acadia, Captain Ryrie, arrived out at Boston on the 6th, and would leave again for Liverpool on the 16th inst.

We have received by the Independence the Message of the President of the United States, which was delivered on the 5th instant, the question of the right of the members for New Hampshire, Missouri, Georgia, and Mississippi, to seats in the House, they having been elected by general ticket, contrary to the act of Congress passed last session, having been waved for the time being, with the

understanding, however, that it would be brought up on some future occasion. The President states, that negotiations have been carried on in London to procure the settlement of the Oregon boundary; but they had thus far been unavailing. Congress is advised to establish military posts on the line travelled by emigrants, to extend the laws of the country over them, and to urge the claim of the United States to the whole country on the Pacific, and to the 54 deg. 40 min. line of north latitude. The cases of detention by British cruisers of American vessels on the coast of Africa were in a fair way of adjustment. He reports that the negotiation of a commercial treaty with the German States Union, comprising 27,000,000 of people, is in progress. The Message sketches the eight years' unsuccessful war which Mexico has waged against Texas, and endeavours to show that it may be necessary for the United States to end the war in some effectual manner. The Treasury receipts for the fiscal year ending July 1, are stated at 18,000,000 dollars; the expenditure, exclusive of public debt, at 23,000,000 dollars. There are out-standing Treasury-notes to the amount of 4,000,000 dollars. The loan of 1841, of over 5,500,000 dollars, falls due Jan. 1, 1845; and, unless the resources be increased, a deficiency is apprehended at the close of 1845 of above 4,000,000 dollars. The Message states that the financial and business condition of the country has greatly improved.

The public lands the President regards as the fountain of the public credit; and, by preserving the credit of the General Government unimpaired, he thinks that of the States will be best supported. In regard to the tariff, the Message intimates, that in a subject so intimately connected with all the great interests of the country, permanency and stability of legislation are much to be desired. Mr. Tyler repeats his recommendation to issue Treasury-notes, of denominations not less than 5 dollars and not more than 100 dollars, to be employed in paying the obligations of Government, in lieu of gold and silver, at the option of the public creditor, to an amount not exceeding 15,000,000 dollars. The war expenses had been reduced, and the navy is commended to attention, and Congress advised to reimburse the losses sustained by the officers and crew of the steam-ship Missouri. The Message then concludes by expressing a desire "to leave the country prosperous, and its institutions unimpaired."

The choice of Speaker fell upon Mr. J. W. Jones Denn, of Virginia. CANADA.—A correspondent of the *Rochester Democrat* states that Governor Sir Charles Metcalfe, upon the occurrence of a contingency which his instructions did not contemplate, assumed the responsibility of dismissing his Ministers, and, at the same time, tendered his own resignation. "If his conduct is approved of," he adds, "his resignation will not be accepted. But, if the Home Government disapprove of his course, another Governor will be sent out, and Lafontaine will again be called to office. In the meantime the responsible system of Government is temporarily suspended, and the removal of the seat of Government is settled in favour of Kingston, if the conduct of the Governor is approved of by the Home Government."

It appears by the *British Whig* of the 29th ult., that Sir Charles Metcalfe has appointed the Hon. John Beverley Robinson to be Deputy-Governor of the province formerly Upper Canada, the Hon. James Buchanan Macaulay and the Hon. Jonas Jones to be members of her Majesty's Executive Council for the province of Canada.

#### SYDNEY.

Sydney papers to the 15th of August were received on Wednesday at the Jerusalem Coffee-house. The news was not of the least interest. The markets continued flat. The Julia, arrived from Tahiti, left on the 26th of May, where her Majesty's ship *Vindictive* and a French ship of war, the *Bouasse*, were in port. The French Admiral had not then arrived, but was daily expected. On the 24th of May Queen Victoria's birthday was celebrated with due honour, Commodore Nicolas entertaining a large party on board the *Vindictive*, consisting of Queen Pomare, her suite, the French Commander, his officers, the English and American Consuls, and the leading residents. It is stated that Queen Pomare still looks with confidence for protection from England, and has urgently requested Commodore Nicolas not to leave the port, lest she should suffer from French aggression.

THE LOST MEMNON.—A letter from Aden of the 29th ult., mentions that the Memnon "has gone to pieces, with the exception of the larboard paddle-wheel with the boat on the top of it. Some of the machinery and the boilers are visible above the water. The starboard side has broken up into four or five large pieces and floated on shore, while the larboard, or shore side, has come away entire from stern to stem, just above the bilge, and lies its whole length. The spot of the wreck is at the mouth of a very small bay (about 350 yards broad) about three miles south-east of Ras Assair. It was remarkably fortunate that the ship struck at this exact spot, otherwise I fear not a life could have been saved, for even at the distance of 200 yards, either north or south from where the wreck now is, the rocks, which are so sharp that it is difficult to walk upon them, rise abruptly from the sea about eight feet high, and being hollow underneath to the depth of 10, and in some places 15 feet, any person dashed up in the surf must inevitably have perished. The ground above the shore was literally one field of letters and papers, the boxes having been opened by the natives in expectation of finding valuables. We recovered about 3000 letters, but most of them damaged. Bills of exchange were in the market to any amount, it being a common occurrence to pick up £5000 under a bush, or to see a laac speeding steadily before the wind."

### THE INTERMEDIATE INDIA MAIL.

MAITTA, Dec. 18.

By the *Egyptus*, which arrived this morning from Alexandria, we received the *Friend of India* of the 9th of November, from which we extract the following important news:—

"WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8.—The intelligence given in the papers of this morning is most important, if true. At Gwalior the Khassee has been seized by the troops without bloodshed, and his reign at an end. It is supposed that this event will render the advance of an army unnecessary. The *Star* says that Lord Ellenborough has already abandoned the idea of leaving Calcutta. Dost Mahomed has been shot dead at Cabul by order of the Prince of Belucera, the Khan of Bokhara. It is said that the Khan sent several papers with his own seal to Cabul, stating that whoever should kill the Dost would go to heaven. This event will probably lead to a suspension of any effort on the part of the Afghans to occupy Peshawar; but the upshot will probably be that Cabul itself will fall a prey to Bokhara, an event which those acquainted with the state of affairs in that region have contemplated as not improbable. The accounts from Sukker are more distressing than ever. It appears that of the troops there 1371 are in hospital, and only 133 well. Every officer but one in each corps is inefficient from illness."

From Loodianah there has been received news of the probable existence of Col. Stoddart, but Captain Conolly, it is said, has been executed.

GWALIOR.—The whole Lushkur since the 26th has been in a state of riot, the Maharaja having again revolted, and the troops of the Grand Jinsee having joined. All is tranquil in the Upper and Lower Scinde. A few depredations are committed by the Belooches.

Disturbances continue in Schekawatie, and are likely to prove very serious, Ram Nath Perohit having been forcibly ejected from his appointment (the Khamdar, on behalf of the minor Sovereign of Khetree), and his place occupied by Dhabye, supported by a very large assemblage of insurgents.

The report of Heer Singh's murder is positively contradicted. He is conducting affairs at Lahore conjointly with Leena Singh.

The Marwar succession has been settled in favour of Ahmednuggur. Tukhl Singh has been unanimously elected King of Marwar, and his son accompanies him as Prince Royal.

Mr. James Thomason has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces.

Lord Ellenborough has resolved on re-visiting the North Western Provinces. (From the *Friend of India*.)

GWALIOR AND PUNJAB.—The papers of the week are filled with notices of the march of regiments, European and native, to the banks of the Jumna and Sutledj, to watch the progress of events in the territories of Scindia, and in the Punjab. It appears to be altogether uncertain whether either army will be called into action, though it is difficult to imagine how the present disorganization in these frontier states can be extinguished, and such a degree of tranquillity restored as shall give security to our own provinces, without the active intervention of the paramount power in Hindostan. In the prospect of hostilities it is confidently said, that all furloughs will be suspended, and that those who had quitted their corps in the hope of visiting England will be required to rejoin them.

The *Star* informs us that terms have been offered to the Regent at Gwalior, and that if they are not complied with hostilities will immediately commence. The terms are thus given by our contemporary:—"That the Khassee who has usurped the office and power of Prime Minister be dismissed, and Mama Saib be restored to that post; that certain tracts of territory, which inconveniently protrude themselves into Bundelkund, and other of our provinces, be exchanged for tracts more convenient to the Durbar and to ourselves; that the present refractory army be dismissed, and a large contingent force under British officers be substituted in its stead; and that the Gwalior treasury pay the expense incurred by the present assemblage of troops. These terms are extremely moderate, and refute the assertion that the present movement of our troops arises from an itch for territorial aggrandisement. The restoration of the Mama Saib, the Prime Minister, whose appointment our Government had sanctioned, is due to the dignified position it sustains in India. To plead the principle of non-interference in the face of danger, after we had interfered with our suzerain in the appointment of a Premier, would be worse than affliction—it would be to subscribe to our own disgrace. The exchange of territories is rendered necessary by the state of things in Bundelkund, the disaffected and lawless of which province find effectual shelter in districts nominally under the sway of Gwalior, which we cannot enter; while the substitution of a stipendiary force, under our own officers, for the present army, though it effectually extinguishes the independence of the State, appears indispensable from a regard to the security of our provinces. The demand for the expenses of the war is, in fact, nothing more than the time-honoured rule, that those who have provoked hostilities should pay for the rod which corrects them, and every treaty imposed by the strong on the weak should wind up with a similar item.

But while the Governor-General is negotiating the refractory troops are acting, and, to all appearance, making rapid advances to the supreme power. If a letter from a correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, which we have copied, can be depended on, they have already rebelled against the legitimate authority in the state, and are now paramount at the capital. There may soon be no Government left to treat with, or rather the Regent may be constrained, by a regard for her own safety, to accede to our terms and accept with joy the intervention of our troops. It is evident that the insurgent troops cannot be disbanded by the mere order of the ruling authorities at Gwalior, which they have already learned to despise: to all appearance they can be dispersed only by our own soldiers.

From the Punjab we have nothing but reports, but they become daily more interesting, as they indicate the approach of the crisis which will demand our interference. Gola Singh, it is said, warily keeps himself to the hills, curbing his mountain subjects. Heer Singh and Leena Singh rule at Lahore, with the permission of their soldiers, who are mutinous for increase of pay, and are said to be gradually quitting their ranks. The authority of the Sikh Government over the



army is described as likely to last till the treasury is empty, after which—but we must not anticipate events. How far these accounts are to be depended on we cannot say, but a reference to the past history of Hindostan renders it highly probable that they are authentic; for it is thus that one Asiatic monarchy after another has crumbled to dust.

As soon as there ceases to be any Government at Lahore capable of maintaining its pacific relations with us, the duty of providing for the security of our own provinces will supersede every other consideration and all existing treaties, and we shall be constrained to take possession of the administration in self-defence. Meanwhile, we are informed that the Sikh troops who had been left to guard Peshawar had deserted their post and fled to the Indus, plundering the inhabitants on the route. If they have not done so already, it must be evident that in the confusion which prevails in the Punjab, they will do so ere long. It is more than probable, therefore, that the province of Peshawar has by this time been dismembered from the Punjab, of which it was an integral part at the time when we guaranteed to Runjeet and his family the integrity of his dominions by a treaty offensive and defensive. Most probably Heer Singh, distracted by the demands of an insolent soldiery, will be unable to despatch troops for the recovery of that province. Most probably he will claim that assistance from the British Government which it solemnly engaged to afford. We do not see how our Government can honourably back out of its engagements, or refuse to march an army across the Indus to oppose the Afghans in the field. We have not been able to lay our hands on the treaty of the 26th of June, 1838, but the Simlah proclamation of the 1st of October of that year states that by that tripartite treaty his Highness Runjeet Singh is guaranteed in his present possessions—including Peshawar—and that the friends and enemies of one of the contracting parties have been declared to be the friends and enemies of all. On the strength of this treaty we called upon Runjeet Singh's successor, Sheer Singh, to assist us, with a contingent, in forcing the Khyber Pass and fighting the Afghans. If his successor should call upon us to afford the same assistance in repelling the assaults of the same foes in the same locality, how can our Government resist the requisition? And then will be fulfilled the prediction of one of the chiefs of Cabul, who, on the retirement of our troops, said to an eminent officer, "We shall meet again before three years have passed."

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE TRINITY COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, RECENTLY DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF ITS RESTORATION, AT THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY. (From the Irish Barrister's Sketch Book, and Continued from our number of December 2nd.)

Mr. Magee, the auditor of the society, whom we have already introduced to the public as the speaker of this address, having dwelt for some time, in his exordium, and with considerable eloquence, on the glories of the Old Historical Society, recalled the memories of some of its distinguished members. Then, stimulating his fellow-students to imitate the bright example held forth for their imitation, he said:—

Here, in the very scene of all their triumphs, it is my privilege to call on you, gentlemen, by the glories they have won, by the fame they have bequeathed, by all the solemn thoughts by which you gaze upon the relics of departed worth, by the proud feelings with which you recall the traditions of the past, by all the bright hopes with which you look forward to the future—I call upon you to imitate their deeds, to seek, like them, to win a name which shall adorn the university and your country when you are gone, and through the lapse of years shall still have power upon the hearts of those who hear it.

But, while we thus proudly and hopefully contemplate our position, I must not forget that there are those amongst us this evening, in whose pleasurable emotions may mingle some softer feelings of regret, for they behold in the gentle light of memory scenes which we behold in the bright light of history. To them the name of the Historical Society is linked with associations painful and yet pleasing—reminding them of days long vanished—of voices long since silent. To them each glorious name is as a spell word, waking strange echoes in the halls of memory, and causing the shadows of the past to start from their slumber, and crowd around them in vivid distinctness; once more they see the friends whose love they prized—whose loss they have mourned—the chosen companions of their youth—with whom they have shared their griefs and their pleasures—their joys and their sorrows—with whom, hand in hand, they roamed through the sweet paths of literature, the flowery fields of poetry—whose friendship lent its charm to the best and brightest hours of their existence—the morning of life; when with unclouded hopes they looked forward to share together the glorious noon of manhood—the mild sunset of declining years; doubtless, their aspirations for our success are mingled with sighs for the memories of those who are gone; and while they look back with pride on these bright scenes of youthful triumph—though they may, and doubtless will, kindly smile on our efforts in a similar cause—their hearts, true to the past, will fondly whisper, "Hæu! quam minus est ensu reliquis versari quam vestrum memuisse." True, it is a saddening reflection to think how many of that bright band of brothers have gone hence since last the Historical Society assembled here. Many a blossom has fallen from that bright wreath, woven of flowers of celestial hue—hearts that then throbbed high for praise have ceased to beat—eyes that then sparkled with youth and health are now closed—lips which would have smiled our return with kindly welcome are fixed in the still repose of death; of all the youthful voices in one sweet harmony, "Oh some are hushed, and some are changed, and never shall one strain blend their fraternal cadence triumphantly again." But, if it be sad to feel that change and decay is on all—that the loved and the gifted pass away like the meaner things of earth—still it is a proud consolation to reflect that of such lofty spirits immortality is the birthright; it is their glorious privilege to rescue their names from the cold forgetfulness that is the lot of others. Death, that shrouds in cold oblivion the departed, hath no power upon them; the light of their glory shines through the mists that now overshadow the grave, and Friendship may resign their tearful vigil by the tomb of Genius, for Fame is advancing to take her place, to join those whose thoughts on entering this once familiar spot, are with the friends whose smiles were wont to greet you. To you may I be permitted to say, they who you mourn are not lost to you—though their loved forms no longer meet your eye; though their voices no longer sound sweetly in your ears, they are not dead.

"Go strow his ashes to the wind  
Whose sword or voice has served mankind—  
Can he be dead whose glorious mind lifts yours on high?  
To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

But, while I would thus speak of the fame of these as the noblest consolation to the friends who survive them, to you, gentlemen, who are about to succeed them, I would urge it as the strongest stimulus to future exertion. Remember that you have succeeded to an illustrious name; beware, lest you prove unworthy of it. The honours which have been bequeathed to us must not be tarnished in our keeping. We have taken upon us a high title—let us support it worthily. Remember that it is worse than useless to call yourselves a "College Historical Society," if it should only remind the beholder of the former society by a painful and ludicrous contrast. Remember that errors or defects which would be venial in others will be fatal to you—for mediocrity will not be suffered while perfection is remembered; that our cities, instead of allowing for our inexperience, will but sneer at our presumption, and will see in our failure—if we should fail—but the just punishment of an inordinate vanity, which assumed a post which it was unable to fill. But while we must be aware of all the difficulties that beset us—while we feel that we have to struggle, not only with all the obstacles which the former Historical Society encountered and triumphed over, but with that very triumph, as our greatest difficulty—we must also bear in mind, that a failure would be disgraceful—so will success be glorious, and that the higher the standard by which we shall be tried, the more conspicuous will be our merit, should it prove equal to the trial. Let then this reflection encourage you under all your difficulties; and, whilst you are fully conscious both of your own deficiencies and of the expectations which have been formed of you, strive boldly to overcome the one, and to fulfil the other. In order, then, you should clearly estimate your present position, and see what it is you have taken upon you in calling yourselves College Historical Society, permit me to draw your attention, for a few moments, to the origin and proceedings of that society, and endeavour, at the same time, to gather from these details a few hints for your guidance. It is now seventy-three years since a few students, who had, doubtless, felt the want of some encouragement for elegant literature in our university, resolved to supply this want by their own talents and exertion, and accordingly they formed themselves into a society to meet once a week for the study of history, and the practice of oratory and composition. From this small beginning sprang the famous Historical Society. I have not been able to see the record of their first proceedings, and consequently the names of those who had the honour to found the Historical Society are lost to us; the first record I have seen of their meetings dates from the year 1773, three years after its foundation. But they seem to have made great progress in the interim, for their first meeting had an attendance of fifty-four members, and through the session they had an average attendance of upwards of eighty. A clear proof of the reputation they had acquired is the fact, that in the year they commenced to adjudge medals for prose and verse composition, and for oratory, and as these medals could derive their value only from the reputation of the donors, the number of competitors for them show clearly how high that must have been. From this point the Historical Society seems to have rapidly advanced in efficiency and influence, until it acquired a reputation such as no similar institution ever possessed. Whether we consider the number of its members—the great zeal which seems to have actuated them—the ready submission paid to its laws—the eager competition for its prizes, and, above all, the great and lasting influence it exercised upon the university and upon society at large—it certainly stands unparalleled. This high position it continued to hold for twenty-four years, and during that period it numbered from time to time among its ranks all the most talented and distinguished members of the university, who found in its honours the highest object of their ambition, and in its meetings the most ample theatre for the display of their talents. The Historical Society had then, 1794, reached the zenith of its fame—from an humble and unnoticed union of individuals it had risen to the dignity of an academic, a national institution. Having surpassed all the dangers of infancy in the full vigour of complete maturity, it seemed secure against any shock less violent than the overthrow of the university itself, in which it stood proudly pre-eminent. But, we now see a most unhappy change in the fortunes of the Historical Society—the tie which seemed to connect it so closely to the university was suddenly snapped, and in an ill-omened hour was it exiled from the place of its birth, and the scene of its triumphs. At this distance of time it is useless to discuss the cause which brought about this separation—whether an undue exercise of authority on the one hand, or an intemperate opposition on the other. Whether the board of that day acted harshly, or the members of the society rashly, it is needless to inquire. It is enough for us to know, that both parties engaged in the contest regretted, and both suffered

from its termination. The heads of our college, with regret, saw themselves compelled to banish from among them an institution, whose objects were so laudable, and which exercised so beneficial an influence on the taste and morals of the youth intrusted to their care. Its members, on the other hand, while they refused submission, lamented that there remained for them no alternative but exile. To quote from their manifesto:—"Thus exiled from the university, the Historical Society bid a melancholy farewell to a place where their institution had flourished for years." Both parties felt their position unnatural, and both desired a reconciliation, if it could be made—with honour on the one hand, and security on the other. Their mutual wishes were at length accomplished, and we see the Historical Society, a few years after, restored to its legitimate place. And now it might have been hoped, that, rendered wise by experience, they would have shunned the errors which proved fatal to their predecessors; but, unhappily, these fair prospects were not realized. The new society seems to have inherited the misfortunes with the genius of its parent. The same ominous sounds were heard which had preceded the dissolution of the former society: reproofs for insubordination and licence, retorted by accusations of prejudice or undue severity—and advice, which certainly were somewhat the air of threats, or worse severity—advice, which more resembled a defiance: until, at last, the collision, to which such a state of things inevitably tended, took place. The board presented to the society a set of rules, which they deemed necessary for the preservation of Academic discipline; and the society, indignant at what they considered an invasion of their rights, hastily decreed their own dissolution, and, on the 15th of February, 1815, the society adjourned "sine die." This dissolution was believed by all to be final. It seemed to have been long decided, by two experiments, that the spirit of eloquence was incompatible with the restraints of discipline; and that, however laudable the cultivation of a taste for elegant literature might be, its advantages did not compensate for the accompanying evils of discord and insubordination. Accordingly, we hear no more of any attempts at renewing it, although we see abundant indications, in the numerous societies which they founded from time to time without the walls, that the taste it has created still remained among the students.

These had degenerated, and had all, in their turn, sunk into neglect as soon as the gloss of novelty had worn away. "It had been well said that reading makes a full man, writing an accurate man, and speaking a fluent man." The College Historical Society united these advantages, whilst mere debating societies only tended to make men fluent. Great difficulties had been suggested against the restoration of the society, and principally were pointed out the apathy of their fellow-students, and the prejudices of their superiors. Such were found, however, not to exist; and, "in spite of all these evil prophecies," said the speaker, "we are here."

After a just compliment to the enthusiasm with which the junior members of the university received the project, and the prompt and liberal encouragement which it experienced from the Provost and Fellows, Mr. Magee proceeded to dilate upon the advantages to be derived from the institution.

First, then, let me consider the advantages resulting from an Historical Society; the principal of these I conceive to be, that which is established within the university, an academy for belles lettres, and where the student may require all those lighter accomplishments, which, though really useful as well as ornamental, could not well be included in a college course. It is often unjustly made a subject of reproach to learned bodies such as our universities, that they exclusively cultivate scientific or classical knowledge to the neglect of the liberal arts. A university is a national institution, and therefore designed to give not the best possible education to any one individual, but the best possible education to a number of individuals; the two systems of private and public education have each their peculiar advantages, but it is impossible to unite them; you cannot have at the same time minium and particulars adapted to the one, and the comprehensiveness and general usefulness of the other. The number of things taught them must be in inverse ratio to the number of those who are to learn. He who has to educate one mind may devise a system, which shall cultivate each faculty to the very utmost, but those who have to educate a number of minds must consult what are the faculties which are common to all, and proceed to cultivate these, and these only. Now this is exactly the course pursued in our university. All men possess some portion of reason or memory, and these, which are common to all, the university selects as an object of her care; but all men do not possess imagination or wit, and these the university, therefore, does not profess to cultivate. But even if it were desirable, it would not be practicable. It is in this that the imagination differs from the memory, or the reason that you may enforce the cultivation of the one, but not of the other—you may force a man into contact with truth, and unless his mind be hopelessly dark, you can compel him to receive and retain some portion of it, but all the power you possess will not command an exertion of the creative faculty; in a word, you may compel a man to receive the ideas of others, but you cannot compel him to create an idea of his own. The very attempt to enforce by authority, or teach by system, the graces of composition or oratory, only insure their extinction. In vain will you attempt to make men orators or poets by teaching them the rules of Longinus or Quintilian; you will only succeed in making them frigid and pedantic critics, well versed in the laws of oratory, but utterly destitute of its spirit. But while, on the one hand, the exertion of genius should be free and unshackled by authority, on the other hand they peculiarly need that protection and encouragement which authority alone can give. Science has her own objects and her own rewards; and these partake of the grandeur and the certainty of the truths she inculcates. Her votaries, engaged in the contemplation of the wonders or the mysteries she reveals to them, have no thoughts to waste on the applause or censure of the multitude; or if, for a moment, a feeling of regret should intrude upon their lofty musings, and they should seek to think that their labours are not appreciated, and that the world looks on them and their pursuits with scorn, still they can calmly commit their fame to the future, satisfied that time, the great avenger, will do them justice, and that they shall yet take their place among those whom posterity shall honour as the benefactors of mankind.

But it is not so with the poet or the orator. They live but in the present; and to them neglect is fatal—to them the applause of their fellows is the very breath of life. It is this that inspires the poet, and gives life and animation to the orator. The true poet yearns for sympathy—he longs to communicate the thoughts that are kindling within him; like the Grecian artist, he has formed an image of exquisite loveliness, but cold and lifeless; and as he hangs enamoured over its beauties, he longs for the warm breath of fame to kindle it into life.

Scien, in her firm and solid structure, in the enduring nature of her materials, resembles the mighty pyramids that rear their massy forms in solemn and unchanging grandeur amid the shifting sands of the desert. But poetry and oratory are like the harp of Memnon which stood near, and which gave forth its sweet sounds only when shone upon by the rays of the morning sun.

This encouragement, this fostering care, the Historical Society was well fitted to supply. It gave to the youthful orator the audience he desired, to the poet the sympathy and applause he so much needed; while the exertions which he made were voluntary, and gained all the stimulus of patronage without losing the advantage of freedom. The attractions which the society held out were of the very strongest that can possibly be offered to a generous spirit; she gave to the youthful aspirant that meed of fame which of all others he most ardently courts—the applause of his friends. In after life fame is too often purchased by happiness; the shouts of an applauding nation ring proudly in the ear, and fill the heart with a stormy joy, but still a small voice will be heard whispering that for this has been given the peace of mind and the sweet repose of the heart which once it knew, but which it may never know again. But no such thoughts arise to chill the warm emotions of joy and pride with which we listen to our praise from the lips of those we love; no thorns mingle with the wreath that friendship places on our brow, and as we hearken to the kindly plaudits of those who exult with honest and encouraging sympathy in our success, we feel that life may have higher honours in store for us, but none so dear. Such were the inducements which the Historical Society held out, and such the gentle power by which she drew forth different and retiring merit to claim the honours which were its due. How many a gifted spirit that shrank with the sensibility of true genius from encountering the cruel sneers and chilling scorn of the world, has ventured to express its thoughts before critics so indulgent—how many an orator whose first attempts, if made in public, would have excited the laughter or pity of his hearers, has, by practice before the friendly circle, acquired that courage and skill which enabled him afterwards to command success.

Thus did this noble institution form, as it were, a centre of attraction which drew to it each luminary as it rose, and caused them all to revolve around it in brightness and harmony, each in his own sphere shedding a brilliant light around, and all uniting to form a dazzling system such as never before or since adorned our sky.

Nor was it a trifling advantage that these attractions were displayed, and this stimulus applied, exactly at the time when it could act most powerfully. It is in youth that we most willingly surrender ourselves to the sway of imagination; in after life—busied with its cares, or distracted by its sorrows—such things lose their charm; few have leisure, and fewer still have inclination, to court the Muse. Youth, with its pure and untainted feelings—its lofty visions of fame—its sweet dreams of happiness—its soaring hopes—its high and generous thoughts—is the kindest soil wherein to sow the seeds that shall ripen into fame. It is as the stream issues pure and bright from its source that it reflects upon its surface the blue sky of heaven, still, as it flows on, it catches some strains of earth that dim its waters—the storms of adversity ruffle it, the clouds of sorrow darken over it, and the bright image is seen no more.

But not only did the Historical Society thus directly excite the genius and improve the taste of its members, but it had also a most beneficial, though indirect, influence upon their hearts. How many a youthful mind, which in its thoughtless chase after pleasure might have lost itself in the whirl of dissipation, or wasted its energies in idleness or vice, was here arrested in its mad career, and taught to relish the purer joys of philosophy and literature, and those who would have scorned the voice of wisdom, uttered in the stern accents of rebuke or warning, hearkened willingly to her, when, laying aside her errors, she gently wooed them from the haunts of vice or profligacy to dedicate to her the hours they would have wasted in the frenzied orgies of drunkenness and debauchery.

How many are there who owe to the Historical Society, if not fame, what is far dearer, happiness—the happiness of a mind at peace with itself, which, free from all the stings of remorse for lost time and wasted opportunities, can calmly survey the past and look forward to the future.

Such, Sir, were some of the advantages which the Historical Society conferred upon the university and the country, and can we then estimate them too highly, or desire too ardently to renew them. I cannot think so: on the contrary, I do feel that if ever there was an ambition pure, and free from the alloy of selfishness—if there ever was a task worthy to engage all your noblest energies—it is the ambition which now inspires you—it is the task in which you are now engaged. Animated, then, by a consciousness of this, I would call on you to persevere in your noble course.

(To be concluded in our next.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

And here, like some weird Archimago sit I,  
Plotting dark spells and devilish enginry.—SHELLEY.

To make clean work of it one ought as the season for each sport reaches the *finale*, review the course of its progress, and balance its profit and loss. If this be good as a general rule—in especial, it applies to the turf. While therefore reynard's earth is a bower of repose—puss's seat a pillow of hops—and every living feather still as if it were in a bolster, because woodcraft yields to the fireside pastimes of Christmas, we will cast a Parthian glance at the position of racing as 1843 parts with it; and one, through Hope's *lorgnettes*, at that for 1844. The racing of the past season was distinguished for the Cæsar's character of the principal stakes, to which it gave existence. The value of these alone was close upon £187,000, independent of Royal Plates, purses, and a vast variety of other prizes. This prosperity begat, or was the consequence of very active measures having reference to the economy of the turf. The Jockey Club having abdicated, there sprung up a republic—or rather a mutual protection commonwealth, in which all who "liquidated" made cause against all who did not. This was well—so long as it remained a pure democracy—but presently certain parties began to direct its movements and then to lead them, whereupon arose personalities, bad blood "dark spells and devilish enginry." No doubt the trade of defaulting was like the samphire gatherer's "dreadful trade," but there are other matters that called for amendment. The practice of sending racers to earn allowances of eight by running, without any design of winning at various places, was a heavy blow to the small better who was not in the secrets of their stables. This was constantly done, too, by members of the Jockey Club, in the face of their own express rule to the contrary—which tended, naturally, to weaken the public confidence in and respect for that society. Then there was that eminently mean habit of huckstering about the division of tiny sweepstakes and £50 plates—and drawing horses at the post which had been publicly backed on the faith of there being a "shy" for the money, at all events. These things the legs felt were strong pulls against them, as no doubt they were. To be sure that was no reason for their becoming no better than they should be, but *ex tentionis* is nature's philosophy, and we cannot wonder, however we condemn. The system pursued in the present day by the proprietors of race-horses (a very proper one, that of taking care of themselves) has driven the legs to extremities which they formerly were enabled to avoid. A host of penniless fellows, living by their wits, was, as it were, called into service by the conventional recognition of professionals as a portion of the standing army of the ring. These were mercenaries of necessity—seeing they had nothing to exist on save their exertions. The gentry called them out, and, after a lengthened campaign, sought to disband them. They took their lives when they did take the means whereby they lived. The consequence was (as it always is), a horde of freebooters was let loose, and straightway sad depredations arose. The legs didn't pay—because they couldn't, and because they wouldn't. Then they were publicly maltreated: tweaked by the nose here—more ignobly saluted elsewhere. They retaliated—and, being men, as Shylock says, "Should they not be revenged?" They turned to account their knowledge of the mysteries of the ring, and, since they could get nothing by illegal measures, they sought their ends according to Act of Parliament. They laid indictments by the score against their old companions in unlawfulness—as the result of the deliberations had after the manner described in our motto.

Such is the condition of the turf at the close of the year 1843. There will be, there is every reason to believe, a serious blow-up, and afterwards "calm heavens and favouring skies." It will then be for the patrons of this noble sport to restore it to the position it ought never to have forfeited. Let them cease to associate on the course with men they would be ashamed to be seen in company with in private life, and after a short ferment, it will, like Thames water, purify itself. Thus shall the enemies of racing be deprived of a most powerful and damaging argument, and its friends be enabled to enjoy it—*sans peur et sans reproche*. To this end we have written our *L'Envoi* for the season, whose latest day we have arrived at—and if the efforts said at this moment to be on foot for the future vegetation of the turf, be happily brought to a conclusion, it will not be one of its least grateful features that when we speak of it we shall be able to say, "*finis coronat opus*." During the past week it is almost unnecessary to say that the speculation for the next season was suspended: every body was full of good cheer—too full for Tattersall's, for "fat panaches make lean pates," and half a cut of plum-pudding is not just the thing to calculate the odds upon: for this reason the Derby prizes will be understood to remain according to our last quotation.

PLATE PRESENTED TO MR. REILLY.

A pair of superb claret jugs has lately been presented by a committee of gentlemen, in Dublin, to Mr. Reilly, in testimony of their high sense of that gentleman's patriotic advocacy. These flagons are admirable specimens of Irish art, and have been manufactured by Messrs. Smith and Gamble, and designed and chased by Mr. P. Hughes. The foot of each jug has bold French flutes, which are continued from the collet to the body, each flute being encircled by a band in relief to the burnished work. Above is freely-flowing foliage, the models and moting of which are in masterly style of ancient art. The shield consists of antique scrolls, loosely entwined with shamrock, flowers, &c. It contains an appropriate inscription, and is surmounted with the emblem of Erin, drawn from Brian Boroihme's harp, in Trinity College. The arms of the harp contain the memorable era in Irish history, 1014, the battle of Clontarf: the site of which was engraved in our No. 78. Immediately above this national emblem is represented the new risen sun, dispelling the lowering clouds that threatened to shroud its refulgence. The lyre stands in a wreath of shamrock, in which the artist has ingeniously introduced the initials of his name (P. H.) on the side leaves of a shamrock, produced by a punch made for the purpose. Its body is divided into four compartments, consisting of festoons of fruit, flowers, and vine. The neck of the vase represents a beautiful shell, outlined with the surge of the sea. The handle consists of an Irish oak tree, with a wolf dog reclining thereon. The cover is surmounted with the Reilly crest—a coronet and tree, and coiling serpent.



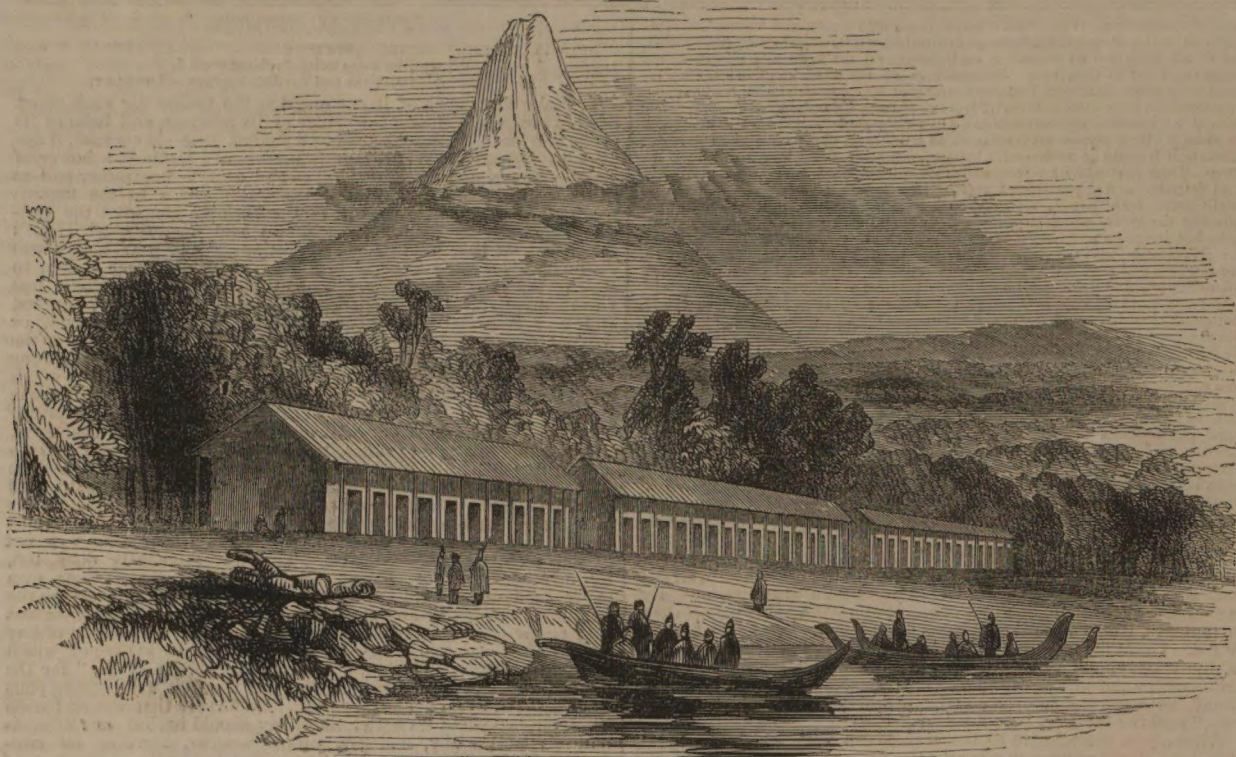
CLARET JUG.

BROOCH.

The annexed national brooch has also been lately designed and manufactured in the Irish capital: it represents the harp of Brian Boroihme, with the crown and shamrock.

COURT-MARTIAL.—The following is the finding and sentence of the Court-Martial on Captain Clendon, on the charge of unlawfully receiving money of a recruit, while stationed at Chelmsford. "The Court after maturely deliberating on the evidence against Captain Clendon, are of opinion that he is not guilty of ungentlemanly or unofficerlike conduct, tending to bring the corps to which he belongs into disrepute, or of receiving the money with wilful intent, but having received it from an error in judgment, and without due consideration, sentence him to be reprimanded."





VIEW IN THE NEW PLYMOUTH SETTLEMENT, NEW ZEALAND.

## NEW ZEALAND.

The recent intelligence from this infant colony renders every illustration of its progressive civilization of interest to our readers. The engraving shows one of the latest settlements of the New Zealand Company, the site of New Plymouth, taken from a drawing made on the spot by one of the Company's Surveyors. It lies upon Cook's Straits, in the vast and fertile district of Taranaki, and thirty miles distant from Mount Egmont, seen in the distance of the view: in the foreground are shown the description of houses built by the natives in anticipation of the arrival of emigrants; and the Surveyor-General of the Plymouth Company, with assistants, employed in marking out the site of the future town.

New Plymouth lies considerably northward of Port Nicholson and Cloudy Bay, at which point the lamentable massacre took place a short time since. The reports of various officers of the Company, who had walked to the neighbourhood of the Sugar Loaf Islands, where the settlement of New Plymouth has commenced, left no doubt that the way from the latter place to Wanganui was as easy as that from Wanganui to Port Nicholson. The number of persons who had emigrated, early last year, directly from England to New Plymouth, was 534. It may be considered, therefore, that the whole of the coast from Port Nicholson to New Plymouth, has been opened for settlement. In anticipation, too, of a large coasting trade, numerous small vessels are now building in the various harbours and inlets on both sides of Cook's Straits.

Cloudy Bay, the scene of the late massacre, is in the Nelson settlement, a scene from which has been engraved in our 82nd number.

## MONTE VIDEO.

Monte Video, the capital of the republic of Uruguay, has of late been the scene of some of the most important movements in South America. From the intelligence received on Wednesday by the Independence, from New York, the Brazilian Minister at Monte Video had refused to recognise the blockade of that port by Admiral Brown. It was expected that this would lead to serious difficulties between Brazil and the Argentine republic, of which Buenos Ayres is the capital, lying higher on the opposite bank of the La Plata.

At Monte Video, the Government was enlisting men for the squadron, giving 50 silver dollars each bounty. It was supposed that if the Brazilian force at Monte Video should oppose Admiral Brown in enforcing the blockade, he would attack them, and war ensue.

It is reported that a heavy skirmish took place in front of Monte Video on the 13th of September. The Riveristas, 1000 in number, were repulsed by a few companies of the besieging troops, and suffered very severely, chiefly in wounded. Rivera had crossed the Yt, and was proceeding in the direction of Cerro Largo, pursued by Urquiza.

Monte Video is the best harbour on the broad estuary of the La Plata river; and, by its position, is destined to become a great maritime entrepôt: it is already frequented by a great number of vessels from all countries of the world. The town is, in general, well built, the streets being wide and straight, and intersecting each other at right angles; they are paved, and have narrow footways. The houses are built with taste, and have flat roofs with parapets. The cathedral has but slight architectural pretensions, nor are there any other public buildings of note.

The population, before 1810, is stated to have amounted to 30,000, or even 36,000, souls; but they were reduced by war and a siege, which the town had to sustain against the Brazilians, to 15,000 souls. The number has, however, since considerably increased, and is now stated at 35,000, a change brought about by the recent blockade of Buenos-Ayres by the French, which drove the tide of European emigration to Monte Video. The emigrants have mostly been of labour-

ous habits, employing themselves in paying the town, building houses, keeping shops, cultivating gardens, or in coasting trade. Upon the house-roofs, or terraces, children play, and the families assemble to enjoy the evening air. Hence, the town has, at first sight, a gay appearance; but nothing can be less inviting or more unpicturesque than the interior, or the coast. Altogether the town is a cosmopolitan beehive, where every one thinks but of working, and getting rich as fast as possible. The trade is fast increasing; the principal articles of export are the produce of the numerous herds of the country, as hides, salted and jerked beef, tallow, and hams, to a very considerable amount.

Extract from a letter received at Lloyd's from their agent at Gibraltar, under date the 16th instant:—"Her Majesty's steamer Locust returned to this port on the 12th instant, after an unsuccessful search after the piratical brig alluded to in last week's report. The French brig-of-war Cassard, Lieut. S. R. Morel, having drifted during the gale of the 13th instant, into three fathoms water, off the King's Bastion, was assisted out of her dangerous position by her Majesty's steamer Locust."

## TURKEY.

The house of a French merchant having been invaded by Turks, and himself ill treated, at Aleppo, M. de Bourqueney has been very busy in demanding satisfaction for the outrage. A tatar has just been sent off for that city, with instructions from the Government for the severe punishment of the culpable parties, with other satisfaction requisite for the honour and local consideration of the French Consul there.

The French are about to withdraw from the ruins of Nineveh, situate about three hours' journey from Moussoul, with a fine harvest of antiquities; and I understand a person is to be sent by the Porte to deliver them to the agents of the French Government appointed to receive them. No individual has yet been named by the Turkish Ministers for that purpose, but they appear to have no disinclination to oblige France in that way.

It is stated that Sir Stratford Canning cannot obtain permission to build the British palace on the hill dominating Dolmabaktchi, although he has bought the land, and paid for it. The fact is that the site commands a Turkish barracks, and on that plea the Divan refuses to let a foreign edifice be run up there, though the barracks, instead of being a fortress, are but a pile of open buildings totally incapable of defence. By this excuse the Turks, it is supposed, get rid of what they call the nuisance of an ambassador's hotel overlooking the Sultan's palace.

The negotiations at Erzeroum go on more briskly, and it is possible that, in the course of a few years, some progress will be made in them. Joking apart, they are likely to be interminable.

Rumour says, that Admiral Walker and the Capadan Pacha are not by any means agreeing. The former is desirous of quitting the Ottoman service, which he cannot, however, do without the concurrence of his own Government; little or no use is, in the meantime, made of his services. The Turkish vice-admiral (Captana), Osman Pacha, died a few days ago. He accompanied the late Achmed Pacha, when he made over the fleet to Mehmed Ali; and the part he took in that affair so troubled his conscience, that he took to drink, and fell a victim to his mortification and excesses.

## THE BRAZILS.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH ON CLOSING THE CHAMBERS, OCTOBER 24.—

"Worthy and Honourable Gentlemen Representatives of the nation—I continue to maintain unaltered amicable relations with foreign Powers. The civil war in the province of Rio Grande do Sul appears at length to be near its long-wished-for termination. Although several important matters introduced into both Chambers have not been brought to the desired close, I experience the most cordial satisfaction in having to congratulate you on the zeal and devotion you have displayed in promoting the welfare of the country, of which you have given the most convincing proofs on the occasion of imposing new taxes, to make good, in some measure, the deficit in the public revenue. The proofs, too, which you afforded me, and the felicitations I have received from all parts of the Empire, on the celebration of my marriage with the Princess Donna Thereza Christina Maria, now Empress of Brazil, have been to me most grateful. Penetrated therefore with the most pleasing sentiments, it is with regret I am obliged to call to mind the interest and concern manifested for the prosperity of my family on all occasions by all my subjects, and of which I witnessed very recently fresh testimony in the public sympathies on my august sister's, the Imperial Princess's, late illness. Worthy and Honourable Gentlemen Representatives of the nation—I thank you for the co-operation you have given to my government, and I hope from your loyalty and patriotism, you will continue to act in concert with me to place the political system established by the constitution on a firm and lasting foundation. The session is closed."

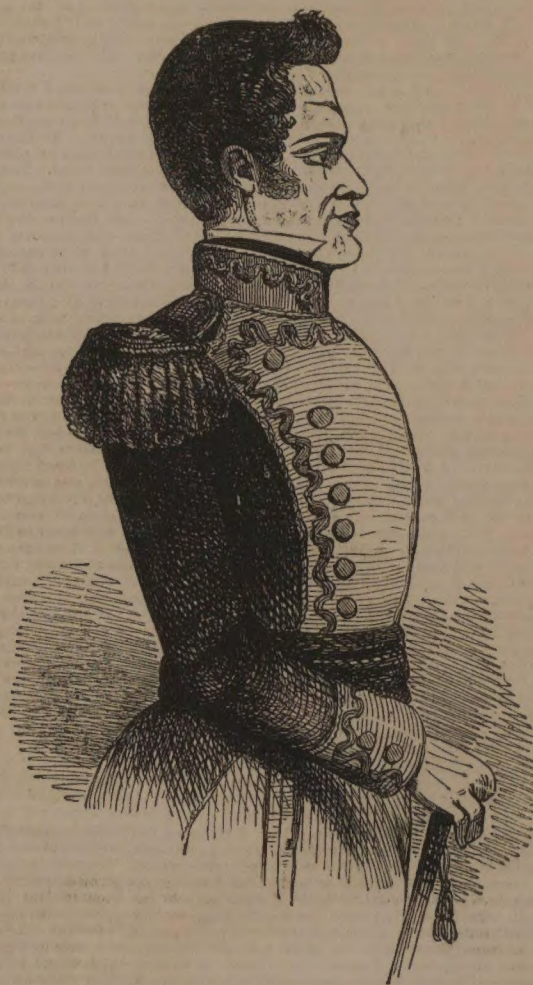
MALTA, Dec. 18.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—In Malta Harbour: The Queen, 110, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, the Commander-in-chief; Ceylon, receiving-ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, second in command, and Superintendent of the Malta Dockyard; Formidable, 84; Malabar, 72; Vernon, 50; Orestes, 18; Virago, war-steamer; Achéron steam-packet; and Beacon and Magpie, surveying vessels. At Gibraltar: The Belvidera, 38; and Locust steam-tender: on her way from Malta to Gibraltar, the Polyphemus, steam-packet. At Barcelona: The Savage, 10, and Scout, 18. At Corfu: The L'Aigle, 24. On her way from Malta to Patras and the Ionian Islands: The Hecla, war-steamer. At Athens: The Indus, 78; Snake, 16; and Vesuvius, war-steamer. At Constantinople: The Devastation, war-steamer. At Alexandria: The Geyser, war-steamer, and on her way thither, from Malta, the steam-packet Alecto. At Beyrout: The Tyne, 28, and at Macri, the Medea, war-steamer.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE AND MOVEMENTS AT MALTA (SINCE THE 5TH OF DECEMBER).—The Hecla, which was sent away to Tunis on the 8th, returned on the 12th, bringing accounts that extensive warlike preparations are being made there, to resist a threatened naval expedition from the Sardinian Government, which demands the free exportation of grain, the unlooked-for suspension of which has caused heavy damages to the trade of Genoa. The Orestes arrived from Lemnos on the 9th, and the Beacon and Magpie, from Athens and Cerigo on the 11th. The Beacon passes the winter here, but the Magpie is ordered to England. The Great Liverpool steam-ship, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, bringing the London mails of Nov. 30, reached this on the 13th inst., having on the 10th idem, between Cape Serrat and Galita, had the misfortune to suffer the breakage in two of the intermediate shaft of the engines, which stopped her progress for several hours, not altogether without endangering her safety, being at the time too close, under such circumstances, to the Tunisian coast, the boisterous weather prevailing. On her return from Alexandria she will have to lay up until a new shaft be sent out from England. The Polyphemus arrived on the 14th, with the London Overland mails of the 6th inst., and was sent away to Gibraltar with the intermediate mails for England on the 15th; the Hecla left with the mails for the Ionian Islands and Greece on the 15th, and the Malabar arrived from Gibraltar and Tunis on the 16th. No letters or papers have been received at Malta, but a report prevails that Dost Mahomed has been shot dead by order of the Khan of Bokhara, and that the Kasgee of Gwalior has been seized by the troops, which render the advance of the British army unnecessary.

## SANTA ANNA.

Some interesting intelligence of "The Provisional President of Mexico" has just been received by the packet-ship Independence, from New York.

The advices from Vera Cruz are to the 16th ult. It was announced that Santa Anna had been re-elected President of the Republic. The papers are engaged in a warm discussion respecting the law prohibiting foreigners from carrying on the retail trade, and also as to the policy Santa Anna has adopted of ordering foreigners for the interior. Santa Anna, having in view the colonisation of the province of Tamaulipas, has granted the wild lands to one Alexander de Grot, on condition that he introduce, within ten years, at least 10,000 families, either Germans, Belgians, or Swiss; the lands to be divided among the colonists, who are to devote themselves to their cultivation and the improvement of agriculture.



PORTRAIT OF SANTA ANNA.

The New Orleans papers contain later dates from Yucatan, and have copies of the correspondence between the Commissioners of that State and Mexico. It has evidently been Santa Anna's object to gain time for more effectual hostilities. It is said that it would not require much to produce civil war amongst the Yucatecos, in consequence of the disagreement between the two races who form her population.

A sketch of Santa Anna, and his aide-de-camp, Arista, will be found in No. 81 of our Journal: we now annex the reputed President's portrait, from an accredited source.



VIEW OF MONTE VIDEO.



## THE HIGHLANDS OF ÆTHIOPIA.

In a recent number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we announced to our readers that Major Harris, the well-known author of "Wild Sports in Southern Africa," who lately returned from the heather-clad mountains of Abyssinia, with presents from the King of Shoa for her Britannic Majesty, was about to publish a detail of his proceedings in that interesting and little-known country. We have just had the satisfaction to peruse the work, and may safely say that it even eclipses the expectations we had built upon the author's previous reputation. We never read three volumes of travels with greater zest, and we feel convinced that whether following the adventurous party through hair-breadth 'scapes among the direst of savages, or participating in the conquest of the giant among quadrupeds—whether listening to the follies of the cowed monk in the monastery of Aferbeine, or contemplating the Christian monarch during his annual crusade against the persecuted heathen,—the reader will find himself hurried irresistibly along, and will lament with us that there are only three volumes to read.

We formerly adverted to the singular climate of the Abyssinian Alps, to the character of their inhabitants, and to the gratifying ascendancy gained over the evil passions of the despotic savage. Our limits will not permit us to add more, nor is it necessary; but, before turning to our extracts, we must repeat the words of Major Harris's appropriate motto, "Excitet Dominus optimus maximus principum nostrorum animos, ut pervetustæ huic Christianæ nationi opem ferant, Christianismo in tam remotis mundi partibus proferendum utilem, sibi que omni ævo gloriosum futuram."

## THE MONASTERY OF AFERBEINE.

Whether in Europe or in half-civilised Abyssinia, monastic establishments are invariably seated in spots the most romantic. Deep in the recesses of Aferbeine stands the church and monastery dedicated to Tekla Haimanot, an ecclesiastic of extraordinary abilities, who flourished during the thirteenth century, and rescuing the greater portion of the empire from the yoke of usurpation, restored it to the hands of the lineal descendant of the ancient Æthiopic dynasty. Subsequently canonised for his successful exertions in the cause both of Church and State, the monk, whose history is obscured with numberless superstitious traditions, is to the present day held in the highest odour and veneration. Thrice during the year is a festival held in celebration of his birth, death, and ascension, and by the entire Christian population he is regarded as the patron saint of Abyssinia.

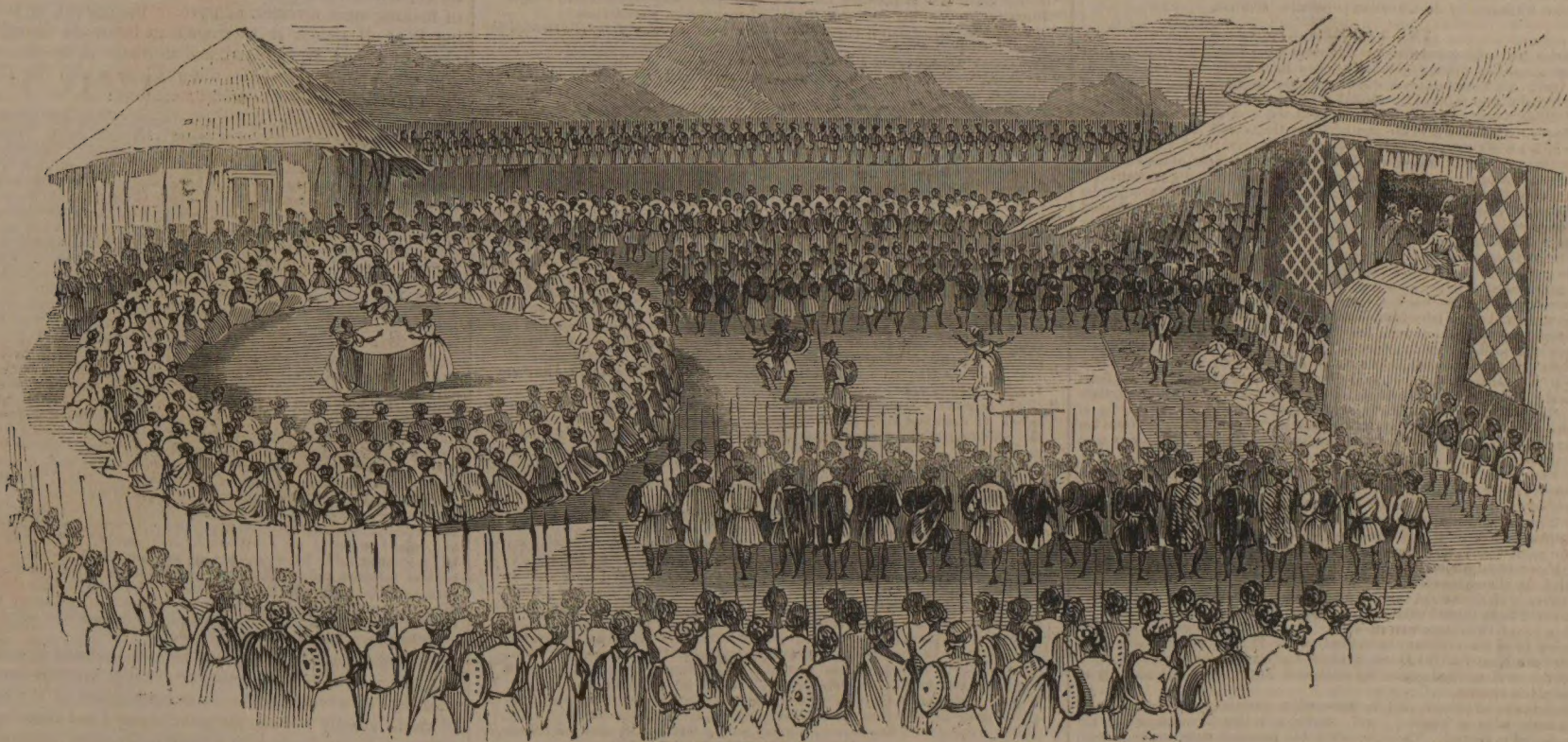


THE MONASTERY OF AFERBEINE.

The narrow path wound through a forest of venerable trees. Cedar-like junipers, scarred by the unsparing hand of time, and many dried up by the wrath of centuries, rearing towards the cold sky their tall withered barkless trunks and skeleton arms, rocked to every breeze. Younger scions of the stock, clothed in a sombre cypress garb, flourished in vigour among the drooping and silvery *woira*, of which the pensive branches were hoary with ancient moss, hanging in fanciful festoons; and saving when the zephyr sighed through the foliage, or a bird whistled from the topmost branch, silence reigned throughout the sylvan scene. Large bands of the brotherhood, lounging away their hours of idleness, were for once aroused from listless apathy by the passing cavalcade of white strangers. The land swarms with friars, monks, and anchorites, who are habited in yellow dresses, as the badge of poverty, or in the prepared skin of the antelope. Usually licentious in their manners, they roam through the country a perfect pest and plague to society. Men become monks at any period of life. Those who are afflicted with grievous sickness vow that in event of recovery they will abandon the world, and transfer all their moveables to the church. The rich often deliver over their property to their children, who are bound to support them until death. The poor subsist upon the bounty of the King and of the community; and many never enter the cells of the monastery, but with their wives reside at ease in their own homes, having assumed the counterfeit piety of the order solely for the sake of defrauding their creditors—since, however deeply involved, the "putting on angel's clothing" clears off all former scores with the ease and rapidity of the most indulgent court of insolvency.

The skin of the Algazin is usually adopted as the garb of humiliation; and this emblem, together with the unwashed person, is intended to commemorate the legend of their great founder Eustathius, who boasted of having performed no ablution during a long term of existence, and who miraculously crossed the river Jordan floating secure upon his greasy cloak. The prophet Samuel is also sometimes referred to as affording another notable example of the advantage extended by the mantle of hide, in the asserted fact of his having sailed seven days across a great sea, borne in safety, with his disciples, upon the leathern robes which in those ancient days formed the only attire.

The road was lined with pilgrims clothed in yellow garments, and having each a cross of blue clay upon his forehead. They had been to perform their vows, or redeem their pledges left, at the sanctuary of Debra Libanos (Mount Lebanon), chief seat of learning in Shoa, and the renowned scene of the miracles of Tekla Haimanot, its founder. Hard pressed by his enemies, the patron and lawgiver of Æthiopia is said to have leapt through the trunk of a venerable tree, a seam in which yet vouches for the truth of the legend that it spontaneously clave asunder at his holy bidding, but closed to foil the sacrilegious assailants who sought his life. Being athirst, he prayed unto God, whereupon the archangel Michael, who was his mediator, caused a fountain to rise at his feet, supplied by the stream of



THE TRIUMPH

the river Jordan." A cross which he carried in his hand had been swept away during the passage of a neighbouring torrent but no sooner had he cursed the waters, than they were dried up, and have never since flowed above the channel.

The remains of the saint still cast a halo over the spot in which they lie interred, and the pool which he blessed, retains to this day the property of cleansing the leper, and healing the patient, however diseased, who shall immerse on either of the three days annually devoted to the commemoration of his birth, death, and ascension. Famous as the most holy of shrines throughout Southern Abyssinia, men of every rank, from the monarch to the meanest peasant, if unable to repair thither in person, delegate their substitute with offerings according to their wealth. Having on his way bathed in the "Segga Wadum," or "river of flesh and blood," a tributary to the Nile formed by the confluence of the Sana Robi and the Sana Boka, the pilgrim quaffs the waters of the mineral well, describes upon his forehead the sacred emblem of Christianity, and after kissing at the adjacent church of St. Mary, across which is asserted by the priesthood to have fallen from heaven, he is secure against sickness and witchcraft. The very earth from Debra Libanos is carried away as an antidote to maladies, and all who meet the returning pilgrim, fall prostrate upon the ground, and kiss the dust from off his feet.

## DEATH OF THE ELEPHANT.

At length, about two in the afternoon came a summons to the presence of the governor, who, being much fatigued, was seated below a spreading tree, and about to propose a return to the tents. In a long studied speech he set forth "that his followers had done their utmost also for that day, and had driven the elephants, which were countless as the forest leaves, from place to place, as though they had been village kine, but that the Europeans—" Here his harangue was cut short by the appearance of a Galla



DEATH OF THE ELEPHANT.

scout, who galloped furiously up, exclaiming, "They drink, they drink, in the *Jow waka*!" The council instantly dissolved. Inspired by a new ray of hope, the hunters leaped again into the saddle, and, carrying their rifles across their shoulders, made at full speed for the river.

A gallop of three miles through a dense covert, consisting of strong elastic wands, interlaced with prickly weeds and coarse spear grass, left the crowd far in the rear; and, arriving at the spot where animals had been viewed, "Yellow Horse," with half a score of his wild riders, was alone present. The deep holes left by the feet of the monstrous animals in the wet sand at the water's edge were still bubbling from below, and from the summit of a tree, the broad backs of a herd being presently identified at some distance by the measured flapping of their huge ears, it was resolved that the native allies should tarry where they were, whilst two of the party proceeded quietly to the attack on foot, before the governor, with his noisy retinue, should arrive from the rear.

After much opposition on the part of old Boroo, who vowed that the despot would hold him responsible for the accident which the rash measure was certain to entail, the arrangement was finally carried. A stealthy advance up the wind, under cover of the copse wood, soon revealed a small open area which had been trampled completely bare, and in its centre, beneath the scanty shade of a venerable camel thorn, which had been well polished by continual rubbing, stood a gigantic ball, surrounded by four of his seraglio.

British credit was now completely at stake. Creeping, therefore, to the extreme verge of the covert, in order to render certainty more sure, a two-ounce ball, planted in the only small fatal spot presented by the huge target, laid low the mighty patriarch of the herd, whose fall made the earth to tremble. One of the survivors, rushing towards the ambush, received a volley of hard bullets in her



broad forehead, which turned the attack, and brought her also to the ground, after a flight with her companions of fifty yards. She, however, rose after some minutes, and escaped into the thick forest to die, attention being meanwhile entirely engrossed by the tusk, the nobler quarry, who, although prostrate on his side like a fallen tower, manifested in his dying moments, by sundry portentous noises and uncouth struggles, an inclination to resume an erect position. His destruction was speedily completed; but it was still impossible to leave the spot, from a conviction that the braggart Ambára rabble would not fail to claim the honour and the credit of having slain the prize with their powerless spears, should any perchance find the carcass during the absence of the lawful proprietors—a surmise which was fully confirmed by the appropriation of the tail as a trophy, by the very first man who made his appearance.

The death of this lordly monster, to which so little importance would have been attached in those parts of the African continent where the event is one of diurnal occurrence, created in the mind of every beholder a sensation of astonishment and admiration hardly to be described. Those who, when the storming party first entered the covert, had sought safety in trees, could now with difficulty be prevailed upon to descend, in order to approach the mountain of flesh from which life was said to have departed; and finally mustering courage to do so, in the frenzy of excitement, launched their spears and discharged their matchlocks, to the imminent peril of the bystanders and of each other. On the first intimation of the animals having, after two days' diligent search, been actually discovered, three fourths of the whole party had inconspicuously disappeared. The Galla horse-men, who had previously boasted the destruction of elephants with their spears, did not venture to approach for a full hour after their ears had been saluted by the reports of the rifles; and even the warrior who vaunted himself the "hereditary chieftain of all the Braves of the Audára nation," long clung pertinaciously to his secure seat among the topmost branches.

As the fact of the downfall of the noble beast became more widely credited, and the scattered forces gradually rallied round it, chief after chief offered his hand in congratulation of the, in his eyes, daring exploit, expressing his wonder and amazement that a small rifle-ball had been able to accomplish the annihilation of the bulk and life of seventy seasons, and extolling the prowess of the king's European visitors in the encounter with so formidable a monster, whose colossal strength could have carried him trampling through a whole array of their own host, dealing death and destruction wheresoever his will impelled him. Whilst dancing and howling around the carcass, amid the crimson torrent which deluged the ground, they affirmed the deed to be the work of genies, and of supernatural beings, and complimented the doers as the "bravest of the brave," under the titles of "Figa" and "Gobez"; declaring that "the mould whereof the Gypzies were fashioned must be of a rare quality, and that if all the subjects of Shoa were but composed of the same material, the dominions of Sábela Sélassie would know no limit."

Boro, the brave chief of the Soopa, who had with extreme difficulty been restrained from following the forlorn hope at the head of his gathered retainers, and thus alarming the quarry by the noise and confusion of many hundred horsemen, was more particularly earnest and vehement in his protestations and congratulations on the victory achieved—having himself anticipated none but the most fatal results from what he termed so rash an attack upon the hitherto unsubdued monarch of the wilderness, and trembled for the royal vengeance which any accident to the party would infallibly have drawn upon his devoted head. "The world was made for you alone," concluded the old warrior in a perfect ecstasy of delight, "and no one else has any business in it."

The trunk and ear of the beast so much dreaded throughout the district having been heven from the carcass, upon the iron folds of which neither the swords nor lances of the assembled Galla and Ambára could make the smallest impression, were finally borne off in triumph; and during the return to the encampment on the hill-top, the same honours were paid which are exacted by the despot on his triumphal entry after a successful expedition against the heathen. Horsemen galloped in every direction, shouting the prowess of the Europeans, and announcing that "those who had gone forth to slay the mighty elephant had successfully performed the quest." Groups of women and girls lined the hill-side, and, as the hunting-party crowned the steep, raised their shrill voices in the thrilling note of praise and welcome. The tents were entered amid the deafening chorus of a war song. Bulls were instantly slaughtered for the entire of the followers. Double the daily liberal supplies of every description were poured in. Sprigs of green asparagus were presented by the sons of the delighted governor, to ornament the hair in earnest of victory. The king's chorister composed a new extemporaneous sonnet upon the occasion, which she rehearsed during half the night; and until the cock crew, every quarter of the village resounded with wild dancing and martial music, and war songs, in celebration of an achievement, now for the first time witnessed by the Christian population of Shoa.

#### THE TRIUMPH.

Before sunrise the ensuing morning the victorious troops, reduced by one third marched upon Angóllá, driving exultingly before them upwards of twelve thousand head of prize cattle, the entire of which were *par excellence* the property of the king. Arrived within sight of the capital, strains of martial music burst from the centre division, when every throat throughout the vast army, joined in one deafening chorus. Half a mile to the south of the Galla wall a tent had been erected, to which his Majesty, retiring for a few minutes, arrayed his person preparatory to a triumphal entry, and the various leaders at the head of their respective squadrons meanwhile took up the position allotted in the coming pageant.

As the state umbrellas, preceded by the ark of St. Michael, passed through the gate of the defences, the assembled chiefs and warriors who had most distinguished themselves during the successful foray, arrayed in the glittering badges of former achievements in arms, careered a dense body in advance. One hundred gored-stained steeds, resplendent with trappings and brass ornaments, and fancifully caparisoned in gay cloths and chintz housings, bounded and pranced gallantly under this chosen band of proud cavaliers, who, with lances couched, and purple-coloured robes flaunting in the wind, slowly curvetted over the verdant carpet of turf, in a dazzling and mazy labyrinth of reticulated circles. Their glossy black hair streaming with feathers and green branches, in token of recent triumph, and their variously-embellished shields, crowded with silver ornaments and devices, glancing brightly in the sunbeams, they rent the air with shrill whoops and yells, responded, at frequent intervals, by loud shouts of welcome, which pealed from the palace and from all parts of the town; whilst the dense phalanx of warriors in the rear—their forest of lances partially obscured under a thick canopy of dust—pressing tumultuously forward, and howling the wildest war-songs from ten thousand throats, completed one of the most brilliant and savage exhibitions that can be conceived.

The King was enrobed in the ample spoils of a noble lion, richly ornamented, and half concealing, beneath their tawny folds, an embroidered green mantle of Indian manufacture. On his right shoulder he wore three chains of gold, a symbol of the Holy Trinity, and the fresh-plucked bough of asparagus, which denoted his recent exploit, rose from the centre of an embossed coronet of silver which encircled his regal brow. His dappled war-steed, bedizened with chequered housings of blue and yellow, was led prancing beside him, and immediately in advance bounded the champion on a coal-black charger, bearing the imperial shield of massive silver, with the sacred symbol of Christianity in high relief, whilst his long plated ravenlocks floated wildly behind over the spotted hide of a panther, by which his broad shoulders were graced. Abogáz Marech and Ayto Berkie rode on either side of the crimson umbrellas, and a marshalled line of shield-bearers, under the Master of the Horse, preserved a clear space around the royal person, until the cavalcade had gained the stockaded knoll upon the summit of which the palace is erected.

Here a deputation of priests, clad in snow-white garments, received the victorious monarch with a blessing, and, under a volley of musquetry, his Majesty proceeded to ascend. The outer court was crowded with female slaves, beggars, and menials, who, on the first appearance of the umbrellas within the gate, greeted his return with the shrillest clamour, and cast themselves prostrate in the dust. Fusiliers and matchlock-men of the imperial body-guard lined the second palisaded enclosure, and, under a *feu de joie*, their leader, performing the war-dance before the holy ark, led the procession to the last enclosure, where the King, being met by the eunuchs of the royal household, entered the palace by a private door, and, surrounded by pages and attendants, presently took seat in a high latticed balcony fronting the inner quadrangle.

Full in the centre stood a gigantic drum, whereat three weird old hags thumped unceasingly with crossed hands, keeping time energetically with their feet, whilst, under the most frightful contortions and gesticulations, they cursed and screamed defiance to the enemies of the state. Three hundred concubines, who were seated in a circle, their faces besmeared with red ochre and grease, and their frizzled locks white under a coat of lard, sang and clapped their hands in deafening concert. A dancing girl, flanked by two wild Braves, whirled in front of the throne, and in a series of eulogistic rhymes composed by herself, chaunted a rehearsal of the recent heroic deeds of the puissant monarch, "who, although invariably triumphant over his heathen foes, had never decorated his royal brow with a branch greener than that by which it was now surmounted." Each time she turned towards the crowd, a shrill clamour of united voices rang forth the chorus to her verse. The skin-clad warriors leapt and howled—akodamas, coronets, and silver swords, glittered in the morning sun; and, as the chiefs, governors, and nobles, formed in a semicircle on either side of the imperial person, stamped and clapped their hands in savage triumph—the populace, crowding the carpeted yard, and lining every wall, capered, yelled, and shouted with the wildest enthusiasm. The dismounted cavaliers formed fifteen deep, and filling the entire court, poised each his trophy of blood aloft upon the glittering point of his lance, and, as the whole danced, and whooped, and howled like wild beasts, warrior after warrior springing with a fiendish yell into the centre of the ring, cast his prize contemptuously upon the ground, and, kissing the dust, did abject homage at the feet of the triumphant despot.

"Behold in me the king's great warrior," now resounded from every quarter. "It is who slew his enemy in the open field, or speared him in the burning hut. May victory ever attend his armies in the battle. May Sábela Sélassie reign for ever!" A general shout and clashing of shields, with the sudden cessation of the wild music, announced the close of this savage pageant. The curtain dropped before the monarch, and, as the actors dispersed rapidly to the right and to the left, the discharge of an old-fashioned iron gun, which, vertically elevated against a stone, was revealed at the further extremity of the court, announced to the public that the tragedy of "The Royal Robber" had been performed with the most brilliant success, and would be repeated again during the season.

The Earl of Leicester attained his majority on Christmas-day, when his lordship entertained a family circle at Holkham Hall.

IMPORTANT BRITISH NAVAL MOVEMENT.—The *Halifax Post*, of the 28th of November, states that Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adams departed from the port with a fleet on the 20th, for Central America, and remarks that the business the fleet is concerned in is of deep importance. Some old difficulties are alluded to, as well as the more recent contempt shown to the British flag at a party where the British Minister was present; and what is probably more grievous than all the rest, the restrictive tariff of Santa Ana proves injurious to British trade.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, Dec. 31st.—First Sunday after Christmas.  
MONDAY, Jan. 1st.—Irish Union, 1801. Circumcision.  
TUESDAY, 2nd.—Ovid died, 17.  
WEDNESDAY, 3rd.—  
THURSDAY, 4th.—Old Parr's will containing his receipt found, 1837.  
FRIDAY, 5th.—  
SATURDAY, 6th.—Epiphany.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending Jan. 6.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.	10 35 11 31 11 45 0 0 0 16 0 42 1 3 1 26 1 48 2 7 2 26 2 49				

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

##### COMPLETION OF VOL. III.

The present number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS completes the Third Volume, for which a title-page, index, and chronology of events for the last six months, will be presented, gratis, to all Subscribers, with our next number. A favourable opportunity for new Subscribers commencing is now presented, with the first number of the year 1844.

\* \* \* Orders received by all booksellers and newsvenders.

Per Quarter .. .. . 5 s. 6 d.  
Half-year .. .. . 10 13 0  
One Year .. .. . 19 6 0  
Or by letter, addressed to our publisher, W. LITTLE, 189, Strand, inclosing a Money Order for the amount.

Vol. I., price 21s.—Vols. II. and III., price 18s. each, handsomely bound, gilt edges, may now be had.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—We feel considerable pleasure in announcing to our numerous friends that our next number, being the first of a new volume, will contain the commencement of a new, and, we feel certain, an highly attractive feature in our Journal. Arrangements are in progress with the most distinguished writers of our time, and in several cases have been concluded, to contribute to the "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" a moral and interesting tale of domestic life. These tales will contain all the essence of a three volume production, and yet will not occupy more space in our columns than can be conveniently given in two or three numbers. To add to the attractiveness of this new feature, each tale will be illustrated in the highest possible style; and as in these subjects we can devote more time than can possibly be shown to the majority of our new illustrations, so will they be more beautifully drawn by the artist, and more highly finished by the engraver. The first tale in this series will appear in our next week's paper, by Thomas Miller, author of "Royston Gower," "Gideon Giles," &c. &c. &c. The illustrations by J. Gilbert.

THE ROMANCE—"England and France"—is now reprinting in a handsome octavo volume, and will be ready for delivery in about a week.

THE FASHIONS.—In this number of our Journal appears an engraving and minute description of the fashions for January 1844. The description accompanying the engraving is brief, but it has been obtained from sources which may be relied on as the highest and best authorities. In this manner the fashions for the ensuing months will be given the last week in each month, and anticipate the whole of the Magazines.

"T. H. R. N." South Lambeth, is thanked for his good intentions, but the diagram is too scientific for our columns.

"Allen."—The song on the New Year does not reach our standard of merit.

"R. A." should send his full name and address.

"P. S."—We think not.

"W. H." Bernersley.—The new process will, we think, affect our correspondent's prospects but very remotely, if at all. But W. H. should provide himself with the published account of the invention in question.

"Ben Blow's" Christmas carol is declined.

"Matilda and Carolus."—The cost was upwards of £200.

"An Admirer and Subscriber." Weymouth.—Messrs. Wilkinson, Ludgate-hill.

"J. W." Suffolk.—The lines in question have been too often reprinted.

"J. G." Sheerness, is thanked for his kindly offer: any sketches will oblige.

"Enquirer."—We have not room for the paragraph on population.

"A Reader and Occasional Purchaser."—We have already fully illustrated the royal visit to Belvoir.

"Philologos" should consult Walker's Dictionary.

"G. G. E."—Alabaster may be readily cleaned with spirits of wine or turpentine.

"J. C." Ardmore, County Waterford.—We are not aware.

"J. G." Rotherham.—The engraving shall appear.

"J. S." & Co.—Place.—The idea of "Gothicising" Westminster-bridge is given up. Were we to append the prices to works reviewed, each instance would be charged with advertisement duty.

"A Shooter's-hill Farmer" is thanked; but we scarcely see how his plan of illustration could be executed.

"Tartan." Cork.—The large work on Scottish costume, lately published in Edinburgh, would doubtless assist our correspondent.

"An Old Quaker."—The idea of "Gothicising" Westminster-bridge is given up. Were we to append the prices to works reviewed, each instance would be charged with advertisement duty.

"J. Z."—In Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, holly has been for many ages considered a holy plant; and its name in England is stated, by one of our earliest writers on plants, to have been corrupted from holy. Still, this scarcely explains the origin of using it at Christmas. Mistletoe was held sacred by the Druids; but Mr. Brand thinks it never to have been put up in churches, but by mistake or ignorance of the seasons, it being a heathenish and profane plant, and therefore assigned to the kitchen.

"J. W. R. Y."—The present number concludes our Vol. III., title-page and index to which will be ready next week.

"C. O." is entitled to our best acknowledgements for his well-intentioned papers, which we have not room to print; besides, we lose no opportunity of calling the attention of the benevolent to the cause our correspondent so humanely espouses.

"Caduceus."—Has our correspondent a portrait?

"A Subscriber" is thanked for the proffered loan of the old print, but we have no opportunity.

"A Subscriber." Camborne, Cornwall.—The most sensible little book we know of is, Twelve Golden Rules for Cigar-smokers, 80, Fleet-street.

"J. C." Banbury. When the print appears, we will decide.

"P. G." Leeds. We regret again to decline the enclosed contributions.

"Postage." The postmaster of Waltham Cross has invented and patented a receiving-box for letters, which is so constructed that the identical penny put in at the same time with a certain letter, will be found upon the letter to which it belongs; thus dispensing with any person to receive the postage.

"Gertrude."—The postage of a letter to Australia is 8d. under half an ounce; of a newspaper, 1d.; postage of letter to Canada, 1s. 2d.; Newspaper, free.

"Errata."—The builder of the New Royal Exchange is Mr. T. Jackson, of Pimlico, and not Messrs. Grissell and Peto, as stated in our last.

"P. 401." 2nd col.—William Wallace is not attached to the American Legation, as we were informed by the writer of the sketch of Jackson.

"Chess." Beppo. The games will all appear in this paper, and we believe, in the January Number of "The Chess Players' Chronicle."

"J. H."—The variation is good, but we have not room for it.

"A. M."—You cannot checkmate with King and Knight alone, against King—it is a draw.

"Clericus Delgovitia," received.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1843.

On the front page of our paper will be found engravings and a description of the Central Refuge for the Destitute in Playhouse-yard. It will inform the reader of the nature of the institution—and of the charitable purposes to which it is generally applied—although it has failed, in hard seasons of inclemency and poverty, to meet the exigencies of distress and wretchedness against which it was intended benevolently to provide. Destitution has latterly grown among us, from the prevalence of commercial depression (now happily subsiding before a cheerful activity in trade) and from the painful operation of the New Poor-law; but, on the other hand, the startling pictures of it which have been thrust upon the gaze of the community, have forced the good-heartedness of mankind to take cognizance of a too-abounding misery, and have in a great measure awakened the rich to a sense of their duty to the poor. One beautiful result of the new-dawned enthusiasm to commiserate and relieve poverty and destitution, has exhibited itself in the many ready contributions to our offices of police; but another, more prominent, and still more remarkable, is displayed in the project set on foot by some philanthropic noblemen and gentlemen to erect permanent institutions of the order to which our engravings belong—to put them to more extensive uses—endow them in a more comprehensive spirit—and set them up as landmarks of the City's charity—as places of certain relief and refuge for our wandering poor. At the first blush of this benevolent design we greatly applauded it—and we greatly applaud it still. Nor do we the less admire it because we find it advocated in more phases than one, and taking several forms of charity according to the several views of its enthusiastic practitioners.

Upon this subject a letter from Lord Ranelagh has been going the round of the papers and attracting much notice and regard. Its project is that of "Permanent Places of Refuge," as we have just spoken of them. The epistle itself breathes the true Christian spirit of good intention—which there is also an ardent desire to carry out—and we are not far from the belief that the plan is nearly as good as the intention, although it may require practical modifications effected by a discretionary application of circumstances to seasons and events. We, however, regard the project in that enlarged spirit only which contemplates a rural as well as a metropolitan application of its principles. The institution of places of refuge—urban and suburban—in country as well as in town—particularly in the densely populated cities of the provinces or their outskirts—so that suffering, wretchedness, and miserable want could not travel anywhere and be "a-thirst, a-hungered, and a-cold" without finding the consolation of some temporary home. But while the scheme should be on a large scale, we would not so have the institutions. No palaces of poverty—no large emporiums for the congregation of misery and vice; but scattered relief-houses, few and far between, set up by the charity of the community against times of want and trial, and not as hives for the lazy, or for those who would convert destitution into an indulgence instead of a grief. We cannot but think that the idea of confining the size of such establishments and of spreading their number through populous rural districts—and in the environs as well as the heart of the metropolis—would soon obviate the emigration of country paupers into London upon a principle of systematic abuse of a charitable system; and we would, above all things, join that the regulations of the refugees should be such as to meet the sturdy insolence of imposition by the powers of closing them from time to time, according to the circumstances of the locality, and the contingencies of the moment. But with a large amount of deliberative precaution, perfecting itself by practice and experience, this management, we think, might be so organised as to obviate any nuisance to society, and to make the institutions blessings and benefits to the houseless and starving poor.

We know there is difficulty in the administration of this sort of half private, half public benevolence; but the Poor-law has proved that great also is the hazard of public legislation; and at a time when our legal system is as bad as it has proved to be, and the tendency towards private charity so strongly elicited by the palpable destitution of so many thousands of the poor, we cannot bring ourselves to rebuke measures of relief like that under consideration—propounded in a sincere spirit, by generous natures—promoted with industry, and carried out as we hope to find them all, without any very mischievous effects—none certainly sufficient to counteract the good achieved.

At the same time we are alive to the dangers which so forcibly strike a contemporary as likely to arise from a too exclusive direction of general charity to the ends proposed; as well as from a misdirection of the means of relief provided, into the formation of a permanent incubus upon the good man's heart and purse. We want no pauper Babel in London to attract all the world into its capacious maw; and we can see all the frightful consequences of making such a vortex of poverty permanent, or indeed of opening it at all unless it be spread in branches throughout the empire; to relieve everywhere, and nowhere to be abused. The sterling common sense of the observations which the *Times* has made upon this head deserves careful attention:

It should be borne in mind that the class of sufferers to whom Lord Ranelagh adverts is essentially what we may call an accidental class. It does not consist of persons born in London, who have lived and worked all their days in London, but of persons congregated from every part of the empire, allured by every and by no object, engaged in every and in no occupation, of all modes and habits of life, of all characters and of none, the martyrs of groundless hopes and unmerited wrongs, the victims of vice, of dishonesty, or of mere misfortune—a community, in short, the members of which have nothing in common but the remembrance of past struggles and the sense of present woe, to whom London has been but the arena in which they might contend, or the market in which they might sell, the goal and the grave of adventure and speculation. Do we say that the misfortunes of such men deserve neither sympathy nor succour? God forbid! There is no life more pitiable than that of the friendless and unsuccessful adventurer in London; none more wretched than that of him who, in addition to friendlessness and ill-success, feels the keen wound of famine or disease; but, whilst we admit this, we affirm that to collect large funds to build big houses of refuge, to be kept open throughout the year, is to increase the mischief and the misery beyond all limits. Already have the competition in every department of mental or mechanical skill—the emulation consequent on growing numbers and enlarged facilities of instruction—and the feverish restlessness which ever characterizes an age of refinement—already have these and other causes thronged London with a dense and motley population of needy and dreamy adventurers. From the wide-spread classes of the "uncomfortable," "the dissatisfied," and "the unsteady," the metropolis receives a yearly augmentation of fresh recruits. Hence the increase of want and suffering which offends or shuns the eye of observation. Hence multiplied applications for relief, multiplied disappointments, and, alas! write it we must—multiplied deaths! This is a sad case as it is. It needs, however, not a prophetic gift to foresee that it would become far more melancholy, were any inducement held out, in the shape of a permanent provision to the vagabond restlessness and indefinite speculation of the whole empire—if it became known throughout England that there was a certain relief food, and shelter, prepared for all those who felt a momentary impulse to "go and try their luck in London."

But here we pause, and would remark that our suggestion of distributing the refuges would have the effect of averting from London the character of a focus for the want and beggary of the counties; while it would greatly extend the principle of Lord Ranelagh's plan, and diffuse its benevolence with a more unbounded humanity, and a less confined and corruptible effect.

#### A FAMILY SONG FOR THE NEW YEAR.

A happy year! Oh! father dear!  
(Happy as we are now!)  
To shed its sunshine o'er thy head,  
Its bliss upon thy brow!  
Your honoured love upon your child  
Still fondly lavished be,  
For that is bliss—oh! father dear!  
And sunshine too to me!  
And let me pour some tender strain  
Of joy upon thine ear,  
And wish thee, o'er and o'er again,  
A happy, happy year!

A happy year! Oh! mother dear!  
Happy as you are kind—  
My foolish eyes in that fond wish  
With trembling tears grow blind!  
For as the sweet past bids my heart  
With grateful memories thrill,  
Mother! I weep for very joy  
Because I have you still!  
But tears can never dim the love  
I warmly cherish here,  
While praying for you, from above,  
A happy, happy year!

A happy year! Oh! brother dear!  
Happy as you are bold—  
Brave heart!—bright youth!—we used to be  
Glad play-fellows of old!  
Now you are grown a father's hope,  
Mother's and sister's pride,  
And when kind Heaven may bless you  
In the beauty of your bride,



May her pure, warm, enduring love;  
 Than outward charm more dear,  
 Wish thee—like me—from day to day,  
 A happy, happy year!

A happy year! Oh! Sister dear!  
 Happy as you are fair;  
 Take, sweetest girl, affection's gift,  
 Tho' neither rich nor rare.

A watch!—to tell what hours are worth  
 As old Time runs his tether,  
 All valued by the happy ones  
 That we have passed together!

And, Sister! let us ne'er forget,  
 As o'er Life's sea we steer,  
 To wish each other, near or far,  
 A happy, happy year!

A happy, happy, happy year!  
 To one who, though away,  
 Fills all my dreaming heart by night,  
 And all my thoughts by day!

As faithful now they cling to him  
 As when he came to woo,  
 Oh! Father dear! you gave me leave  
 To love him—and I do!

My lover!—speed him safely home!  
 Thank Heaven he is so dear!  
 His coming will make this indeed  
 A happy, happy year!

(We much regret the non-arrival from Paris of Mr. Balle's music for this song in time for our present number, but hope to present it to our readers in the next.)

## THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended Divine service in her Majesty's private chapel. The Honourable and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated, and preached from the 4th chapter of Philippians and the 5th verse. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and her lady-in-waiting attended Divine service in the parish church.

On Saturday his Excellency Baron Brunow and Count Nesselrode took their departure from the Castle. The Earl of Aberdeen and the Lord Bishop of London also took leave and returned to town.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite and the household, attended Divine service on Christmas morning in the private chapel within the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated. Her Majesty and Prince Albert enjoyed their usual early walk in the precincts of the Castle. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness left the Castle in a pony phaeton, the Prince driving, for an airing. On the return of the royal pair, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert very unexpectedly paid a visit to the Royal Kitchen, for the purpose of inspecting several splendid joints of beef previously to their being cooked, the produce of beasts fattened upon the farm of the Prince Consort in Windsor Great Park. Several Cochins, China pullets, turkeys, and other poultry intended for the Royal table, were also inspected by the Queen and the Prince, and greatly admired. The banquet took place in the grand dining-room. The following had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the Prince Consort:—The Duchess of Kent, the Marchioness of Douro, Lady Fanny Howard, Hon. Eleanor Stanley, Hon. Clementina Hamilton, Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Lord Rivers, Captain Nelson Hood, Hon. Caroline Lyttelton, Major-General Wemyss, Col. Bouverie, the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Prætorius. The chief dish, according to the "good old English custom," was a splendid baron of beef, nearly four feet long and between two and three feet in width, and weighing 180 lbs. There was likewise placed upon one of the side tables the hump of the Brahmin ox presented to her Majesty by Viscount Combermere, and slaughtered at the royal dairy in the early part of last month. The hump, weighing 28 lbs. which was cured after the most approved fashion, under the immediate superintendence of the royal purveyor, possessed a most delightful flavour, and was greatly admired by her Majesty's guests.

TUESDAY.—In consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather neither her Majesty nor the Royal Family went out. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went to enjoy the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves. His Royal Highness was attended by Lord Rivers, Colonel Bouverie, Mr. G. E. Anson, Captain the Hon. Nelson Hood, and Captain Francis Seymour. Field-Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Lady Rivers (wife of the Lord in Waiting), and Sir Henry Wheatley arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen. The noble Duke came from his residence at Stratfieldsaye, and her Ladyship from Brighton.

WEDNESDAY.—The barriers belonging to his Royal Highness Prince Albert met at Mr. Nash's, of Langley-green. Her Majesty, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, lady-in-waiting, was present at the meet. Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, was also present. His Royal Highness was attended by Major-General Wemyss, Colonel Bouverie, Mr. G. E. Anson, and Captain F. Seymour. After good runs, the sport finished in the neighbourhood of Horton. The royal and illustrious party then returned to the Castle. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent joined the royal circle at dinner.

THE LATE LORD LINDSEY.—The remains of this venerable and gallant nobleman were removed at an early hour on Wednesday morning from his lordship's late residence, in Stratton-street, for interment in the family vault at Methven, near Lynedoch, Perthshire.

The Right Hon. George and Mrs. Dawson left town on Saturday on a visit to Sir Robert and Lady Peel, at Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. Viscount and Viscountess Villiers are staying at Drayton Manor.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone left town on Saturday for Hawarden Castle, North Wales.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left town on Saturday for Cambridge University. The Hon. C. E. Law, M.P., also left town on Saturday for Cambridge University.

VISIT OF THE COURT TO CLAREMONT.—It is expected that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will visit Claremont shortly after new year's day, where the Court will probably remain for a period of four or five days, for the purpose of enabling the Prince Consort to enjoy the sport of shooting over the well-stocked preserves of his Majesty the King of the Belgians. The game upon his Majesty's manor at Claremont has been most carefully preserved during the whole of the season, and is this year more than usually plentiful, especially with reference to pheasants and hares. There are, also, immense numbers of rabbits in the immediate vicinity of Claremont, and a very fair sprinkling of woodcocks. Should a favourable change take place in the weather, it is not improbable that the Royal Family will accompany her Majesty and the Prince.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE HIERARCHY.—The Bishops of England and Wales were instituted according to the following order of time, viz.:—London, an Archbishopric and Metropolitan of England, founded by Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain, A.D. 185; Landaff, 185; Bangor, 516; St. David's, 519. The Archbishopric of Wales, from 550 to 1100, when the Bishop submitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury as his Metropolitan; St. Asaph, 547; St. Augustine (or St. Austín) made Canterbury the Metropolitan Archbishopric by order of Pope Gregory, A.D. 596; Wells, 604; Rochester, 634; Winchester, 650; Lichfield and Coventry, 650; Worcester, 679; Hereford, 680; Durham, 691; York and Man, 698; Exeter, 1050; Sherborne (changed to Salisbury), 1056; Sodor (Archbishopric), 1067; Rochester (changed to Lincoln), 1070; Chichester, 1071; Thetford (changed to Norwich), 1088; Bath and Wells, 1088; Ely, 1109; Carlisle, 1123. The following six were founded upon the suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII.:—Chester, Peterborough, Gloucester, Oxford, Bristol, and Westminster, 1538. Westminster was united to London in 1550; Ripon, 1836.

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield has appointed the Rev. John Allen, of King's College, London, and inspector of schools, to be his lordship's examining chaplain.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

### PROGRESS OF INCENDIARISM.

SUFFOLK.—On the morning of Wednesday last a fire broke out in the farm buildings of Mr. Nunn, at Watfield, situated six miles from Ixworth and three from Bottesdale. It was discovered at four A.M., and no doubt exists of its being wilfully ignited. The buildings being of so inflammable a nature precluded the possibility of saving any portion of them, or even four fat hogs, which were consequently suffocated. Two stacks were also consumed. Mr. Nunn was not insured. The heavens were again illuminated with a brilliant vermilion light at nine on the evening of Friday, indicating that a destructive fire was raging in the parish of Thurston; this was the farm buildings and one of the stack yards belonging to and in the occupation of Mr. Jennings. Having been ignited in two places, the whole was in a few moments one mass of fire. The light emitted for many miles into the surrounding country was more intense than from any of the previous conflagrations, owing, perhaps, in some measure, to the fire being fanned by the wind, which was blowing very hard at the time. There was only just sufficient time, after the discovery of the fire, to prevent twelve fat bullocks being inclosed in the flames, although Mr. Jennings, jun., had been round only a quarter of an hour previously, when all was right. Mr. Jennings was insured in the Union office. The farmers in the neighbourhood are becoming exceedingly alarmed, many of them never retiring till twelve, others keeping a regular nocturnal watch.

ESSEX.—We regret to find that two fires have occurred within the last few days, from which there is too much ground to conclude that the incendiary has been at his destructive work in this neighbourhood. The first broke out on Fri-

day evening last, on the farm premises of Mr. James Speller, near High Roothing, in this county. The discovery was made by policeman Jamieson, 74, who being near the farm a few minutes before five, saw an immense sheet of flame suddenly issue from the body of the barn, and immediately after the building and its contents were one body of fire. A messenger was instantly dispatched to Dunmow, and the engine, under the direction of Superintendent Redin and his men, speedily proceeded to the spot. On its arrival at the scene of destruction it was in working order in about four minutes, and a plentiful supply of water being at hand, the dwelling house was saved, but the rest of the buildings were, in the end, utterly destroyed, partly owing to the mischievous act of some miscreant; for while the engine was working successfully, about eleven o'clock, it was suddenly discovered that one of the hose had been cut transversely; subsequently it was found that another had been injured in the same diabolical method. The property consumed consisted of two bays of wheat, two of barley, a considerable quantity of beans, and other corn, all the farming implements on the premises, the brew-house, wash-house, and their contents, and also a sow and nine pigs, and a hundred head of poultry. The second fire occurred during divine service on Sunday afternoon, about a quarter past three o'clock, on the farming premises of W. M. Bird, Esq., of Pratt's, Little Waltham; the alarm was given to Mr. Bird, in church, and such was the excitement it occasioned, that the congregation rushed out, leaving the service unfinished. An old man named Mott first observed smoke issuing from a hay stack, and the flames almost instantly communicated with a double bayed barn and to another hay-stack opposite, and from thence to a wheat stack and a barley stack at a short distance, all of which were quickly in a blaze. There is little doubt that the fire was the act of an incendiary, and a man named Moore is in custody on suspicion of being a party concerned. He was observed by Mott to leave the barn immediately after the fire was discovered, and being afterwards watched by the police, a party of whom, with Superintendents May and Anderson, were on the spot, he left the fire during its progress, was followed and apprehended.

NORFOLK.—One of those diabolical outrages on the peace of society occurred in Necton, on the night of the 15th, on the premises of a little occupier of but a few acres of land, and the produce of three acres of wheat, two of barley, and six of hay, were all destroyed. The fiendish spirit of revenge, on the part of a neighbour, who is now in custody, is believed to be the cause of this calamity.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—A fire took place, a few days since, at Wigmore Hall, near Luton, the property of Samuel Crawley, Esq. The house was saved, and the ricks also escaped, although both were in imminent danger. Two horses refused to yield to all the efforts made to remove them from the stable, and they perished in the flames. A fat pig and nineteen sucking pigs suffered the same fate from the want of assistance to remove them in time. No account can be given of the origin of this calamity, except that it was clearly not accidental. The property is insured in the County Fire-office.

FIRE AT SIR W. CHATTO'S NEW MANSION.—Early last Saturday morning, as the workmen employed in Sir William Chaytor's new mansion, near Croft, were proceeding to their work, they discovered part of the house filled with smoke, arising from fire that broke out in a back staircase. With great presence of mind, they immediately ascended to the roof, and, uncovering part of it, poured down water from the cisterns in sufficient quantity to extinguish the fire before any material damage had been done. It is much to be feared that this fire originated in malice, as no carelessness can be attributed to the workmen, nor was there any flue or chimney near the spot. Some persons residing near the castle heard the barking of dogs about two o'clock in the morning, when it is supposed the miscreants were engaged in their fiend-like work.

THE HONINGHAM FIRMS.—Two prisoners, who had been several times remanded, on suspicion of being the incendiaries, named Wright and Lincoln, have been committed for trial at the assizes.

BUNGAY.—The proclamation of a reward of £50 for the apprehension and conviction of the parties who attempted to fire Shipmeadow workhouse, about a month since, has had its desired effect, and two young men, George Pulford and Thomas Barber, were, on Thursday last, fully committed for trial at the assizes. Each, in his voluntary examination, charged the crime upon the other.

BRISTOL.—A special general meeting of the shareholders in the Bristol and Exeter Railway was held last week, at the White Lion Hotel, Broad-street, Bristol, to take into consideration a plan for securing the completion of the railway from Exeter to Plymouth, and to determine whether the authority of the proprietors should be given thereto. A circular had been previously issued, in which the directors strenuously recommended the adoption of active measures for carrying the plan into immediate effect. The meeting was very fully attended, the large room being crowded with shareholders, many of them from a great distance. A strong opposition to the proposed scheme was manifested, and a great deal of warmth and excitement prevailed. The sum proposed to be raised by the company was £600,000, being only one-half of the required capital. After a long stormy discussion, in which a good deal of acrimonious feeling was evinced, a show of hands was ultimately taken, when there appeared a large majority against the resolution of the directors, and the proposition was accordingly withdrawn. The thanks of the meeting were given by acclamation to Mr. Ricketts for his impartial conduct in the chair, and the meeting separated about five o'clock.

EDINBURGH.—CIVIL OFFICIAL ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.—The Lords of the First Division on Saturday unanimously passed the Bill of suspension and interdict against the recent resolution of the Council prohibiting any of their body from officially attending divine service. On Sunday forenoon several of the Town Council, with Bailie Urquhart, the senior Magistrate, at their head, proceeded to the High Church in their robes, and attended by the civic officers and all the usual insignia. Immediately after the interloper of the Court was announced, a meeting of the Town Council took place, in the Council Chamber, the Lord Provost in the Chair, when it was resolved to resume the old practice of going to church in municipal state, leaving it, as before, optional with the members to be present or not, as they felt inclined.

SOUTH WALES.—DEATH, BY DROWNING, OF A WITNESS AGAINST REBECCAS.—Considerable excitement has been caused by the circumstance of the finding of the body of Mr. Thomas Thomas, of Pantycerrig, in the river Brechfaedd, near Brechfa. It will be remembered that some time since, Mr. Thomas gave information against some neighbouring farmers' sons for a riot and assault upon him, while under the guise of Rebecas. On that occasion Mr. Thomas attended Carmarthen in order to give his evidence, and on his return to his home, he found it in a blaze. On Tuesday morning Mr. Thomas's corpse was found in the river Brechfaedd, which is a very small stream, having a rocky bed. From the previous occurrences that had taken place, suspicion was excited that foul play had been used, and that he came to his death by unfair means. His body was lying in the water, which at no part was more than 14 inches deep, while his head and one of his arms did not appear to have been in the water at all. There was a severe contusion on the left side of his forehead, but this was the only mark of violence. We have heard that a blacksmith living at Brechfa has two sons, against both of whom warrants are out for stealing some sheep of Mr. Thomas's. These young men have absconded. On Monday, their father, who was extremely ill and unable to move from his own home, sent for Mr. Thomas in order to come to some arrangement respecting his sons' affairs. Mr. Thomas called on him in the course of the day, and left his house about two o'clock in the afternoon. He was never seen alive afterwards. Near the spot where he was found is the trunk of an ash tree thrown across the stream, at a height of about seven feet from its bed. Across this Mr. Thomas must have passed, and he might have fallen from it, as he had been walking over a muddy soil, and the tree was a round one and extremely difficult to walk upon. The bruise on his forehead might have been caused by the fall from the temporary bridge. A post mortem examination of the body took place on Friday, and after the jury had carefully examined the spot where the body was found, and taken a considerable volume of evidence, they returned a verdict of Found Dead. All the jury concurred in recommending a proper bridge to be erected in lieu of the old tree.

MILITARY OUTRAGE NEAR CARDIGAN.—A sergeant's guard of marines has lately been stationed in the village of Kilgerman, as a measure of precaution against the Rebecas. On Friday last the men had been drinking all day and part of the night, in a beer-shop, where they had a quarrel with some of the inhabitants, who threatened to send for Rebecca. The marines upon this fell into line: but on calling the muster-roll, one of their companions, who it was said was absent on leave at Cardigan, was found missing. The whole body, however, proceeded to the beer-shop where he lived, knocked up the family, and, although they were informed that the man in question was at Cardigan, they insisted upon searching the house. This was resisted; upon which the marines went for their muskets, and one of them, by order, it is said, of the sergeant, fired, and shot Brown, the landlord of the public-house, in the neck. A lieutenant's guard was sent for, and the marines were made prisoners. The man who fired, the sergeant, and another, have been committed for re-examination to Haverford goal. Brown lies in a precarious state.

COLLISION OF TWO MAILS.—Friday night, as the Yarmouth Telegraph was on its way to Ipswich, and when at the top of Crane-hill-hill, it came in collision with the Norwich mail, which was going up with great violence. Both coaches were so damaged that sledges were obliged to be brought to convey them away. The luggage, consisting chiefly of Christmas presents, of turkeys, geese, &c., was strewed on the ground in great confusion. One of the horses was severely injured, and the leaders of the Norwich Mail, extricating themselves, proceeded at a rapid pace through Bramford, Sprothton, &c., and were not captured again until Saturday at noon. Fortunately no fatal accident occurred to the coachman or passengers of either coach; two gentlemen were, however, severely bruised, and taken immediately to the Great White Horse Tavern. The cause of this alarming accident is not correctly ascertained. The passengers who were bruised are in a fair way of soon recovering.

## IRELAND.

On Wednesday a man named William Hayden, who stands charged with having on the 27th ult., at Coollatten, in the county of Wicklow, published and vendid a "New Song on Repeal," tending to excite sedition and dissension amongst her Majesty's subjects, was arrested and committed to prison.

On Thursday a determined attempt was made to rob the country residence of Thomas Mooney, Esq., of Pill-lane, at Kilmacud; but the police having received previous notice of the intention of the burglars, prepared to give them a suitable reception. It would appear, however, that they were rather premature in their operations, as only one ruffian was captured, after a desperate resistance. He was literally laden with house-breaking implements, and turned out to be a notorious thief named Kelly alias Sheridan.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says—The Marquis of Westmeath is giving Sabbath discourses to his tenantry at Castletown-delvin.

REPRESENTATION OF TIPPERARY.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Valentine Maher, one of the representatives of the county of Tipperary, which took place on Christmas-day, at the hon. gentleman's residence at Turulia. He was prodigiously wealthy, his income exceeding £25,000 a year, besides large landed property, which reverts to his brother, Mr. Maher, having died unmarried.

The State Trials have been appointed to take place on Monday, January 15th,

without ail. Several alterations are being made in the Court of Queen's Bench for the purpose of rendering it as commodious as possible. The passages to the interior of the court are made more spacious; several additional seats have been erected in the gallery fronting the bench, which will afford more accommodation to the public. A portion of the outward bar has been allotted to the Queen's Counsel, their own seat at the table not being sufficient to contain all the silk gowns engaged for the Crown and the traversers. The county grand jury box is appropriated to the press.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association on Tuesday, the rent amounted to near £500.

The 4th of January has been fixed for the dinner to Mr. O'Connell in the county of Tipperary. The other traversers in the state prosecutions have been invited as guests on the occasion.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will hold a levee at the Castle on the 24th of January; and on the following Thursday evening there will be a drawing-room.

A series of experimental trips were made on Saturday, on a portion of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, which is permanently laid at Portmarnock. The experiments were made for the purpose of testing the construction of the carriages, locomotives, &c., which are built in several points on a new principle. Nothing, we are assured, could exceed the smoothness of the motion when the train was travelling at a speed of thirty miles per hour. This is attributed chiefly to the superiority of the plan upon which the permanent way is constructed, by which extreme truthness in both the gauge and horizontal bearing of the rails is secured. The experiments were considered most satisfactory. Among those present were Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide (who take a prominent interest in the promotion of every project that appears calculated to advance the welfare and improvement of Ireland), James Hans Hamilton, several of the directors, the engineer of the company, Dr. M'Neil, and many others. The rails on this road are of wrought iron. The engine employed is from the factory of Sharp and Co., of Manchester, and combines all the modern improvements. The entire line from Dublin to Drogheda will be open in about six months.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

EXPLOSION OF GAS.—On Tuesday night the inhabitants of Euston-square were roused from their usual quiet by the bursting of one of the main gas pipes in Seymour-street. The earth round and over the pipe was blown several feet into the air, followed by a voluminous flame; the water-pipe adjoining was broken, and although plenty of water flowed from it, it was not sufficient to quench the flame. Many of the shops in Seymour-street and the neighbourhood were put in total darkness in consequence of the explosion, and for some time the utmost confusion prevailed. All attempts to put out the flame with water being abortive, a number of workmen began digging up the ground around the pipes, throwing the earth over the flame, and eventually succeeded in extinguishing it.

SINGULAR CASE.—On Thursday morning, about nine o'clock, the inhabitants of Somers Town were much excited by a woman having been found dead in a water tub. She was the wife of a lamplighter named Moore, in the employ of the Imperial Gas Company, who resided at 10, in the Grove, Somers Town, and who lived with his wife on very good terms. He had gone out as usual to attend to his business, and a lodger in the house having occasion to go for some water, was horror-struck at finding the deceased standing upright in the tub, and she was immediately taken out, but had been, apparently, dead some hours.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The family of Mr. Turner, engineer, of No. 20, Stepney Causeway, where he had resided many years, has been placed in a state of great affliction by his sudden and melancholy death, which took place on Saturday evening. Mr. Turner had been on board a foreign steam ship off Blackwall, and was returning to the shore, when he fell into the river between two barges, and disappeared immediately. Search was made for the body, which has not been found.

SUICIDE AT PIMLICO.—On Saturday evening an old woman about sixty years of age leaped from the bridge at Pimlico into the Grosvenor-canal. She was soon after got out by a man of the name of Cawan, but she was dead. She was very badly clad.

Another fatal accident, similar to that which occurred to Mr. Busfield (Mr. Ferrand's brother) at the Blackwall Pier last year, and which attracted so much public sympathy at the time, occurred on Saturday last to a gentleman named Turner, the principal draughtsman in the firm of Rayenhill and Miller, engineers, on his return from the French steam-ship, Le Cuvier, which is now undergoing repairs at Blackwall. One of the French boatmen dived after the body, but in vain, and he was himself taken out in a state of extreme exhaustion. The body has not since been found.

ALARMING FIRE IN FENCHURCH-STREET.—Shortly after ten o'clock on Monday evening, much alarm was created in the midst of the densely populated neighbourhood of Fenchurch-street, Leadenhall-street, and Lime-street, City, by the outbreak of a fire at the rear of the premises in the occupation of Mr. J. E. Clark, victualler, White Horn and Sugar Loaf, 95, Fenchurch-street. The Jeffrey-square station of the brigade being close by, the engine therefrom, with several others, arrived in rapid succession, and fortunately the flames were arrested before they had extended beyond that part of the building in which they originated.

Same evening, considerable alarm was created in the vicinity of Soho-square, owing to a fire breaking out in the premises belonging to Messrs. Wright, Brothers, grocers, &c., carrying on business at 33, Old Compton-street. The fire originated in the first floor, occupied by a gentleman of the name of Strickland. Water was soon obtained from the fire-mates in the neighbourhood, and the parish engine and one belonging to the London Fire Establishment were got to work, and the fire was confined to that portion of the premises where it commenced, and in the course of half-an-hour it was entirely extinguished, but not before the furniture was consumed. Upon examining the place, little doubt remains but that the fire was the work of some evil-disposed person, who had first committed a robbery, and then fired the building. Mr. Strickland and his family left home at one o'clock, when the premises were apparently secure. On his return, after being sent for, he found that the counterpane had been taken off the bed and hung up in front of the window, it is thought to prevent the light being seen. A money-box had been emptied of its contents of nearly £2. Several other circumstances have transpired which strengthen almost to certainty the opinion that the fire was not accidental.

FIRE IN HOLLAND STREET.—On Tuesday evening, shortly after nine o'clock, considerable alarm was caused in this street, in consequence of smoke being seen to issue from beneath the shop door and lower part of the premises of Messrs. Wilson and Co., hatters. The doors being forced open, on inspection it was discovered the smoke issued from an apartment underneath the shop. The West of England, London, and Southwark-bridge-road engines shortly afterwards arrived, and a sufficient supply of water being obtained, the fire was speedily got under without any considerable damage being done. The upper part of the premises, which have been but lately erected, remained unscathed.

On Monday an accident occurred in the London Docks, by which a seaman, belonging to the ship John Willis, lying in the eastern basin, nearly lost his life. It appears that whilst he was in the act of getting a bucket of water over the side of the ship, he overbalanced himself and fell headlong into the basin and instantly sunk. A man named Wilson, who was on board another ship lying close by, seeing the occurrence, immediately leaped over the bulwarks, and, after diving repeatedly, succeeded in getting hold of him and brought him to the surface. Some other men came to their assistance in a boat, and both of them were taken on board. The proper restoratives were used, and in a short time the poor fellow was so far recovered as to be able to walk about. He was loud in his expressions of gratitude to Wilson, who had thus in so intrepid a manner saved his life at the imminent risk of his own.

DEPREDACTION ON THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—On the 19th inst., the poultry-house, at Turville Farm, the property of Lord Lyndhurst, was broken open, and one cock, two turkeys, two Muscovy ducks, two common ducks, one drake, and five fowls stolen therefrom. The wings were found near Turville village. £2 are offered, by handbill, for the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders.

ROBBERIES IN THE CITY.—Several warehouses in Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, were plundered on Sunday last, to a very considerable extent. It is supposed that the thieves concealed themselves on the premises during the previous evening. This justifies what has been said by Mr. Macaulay:—"The City, properly so called, now consists in a great measure of immense warehouses and counting-houses, which are frequented by traders and their clerks during the day, and left in almost total solitude during the night. It was then (in former days) closely inhabited by 300,000 persons, to whom it was not merely a place of business, but a place of constant residence. This great capital had as complete a civil and military organization as if it had been an independent republic. Each citizen had his company, and the companies, which now seem to exist only for the sake of epicures and antiquaries, were then formidable brotherhoods, the members of which were almost as closely bound together as the members of a Highland clan."

OUTRAGE AT THE SURREY THEATRE.—A most wanton outrage was committed on Tuesday night at the Surrey Theatre, on the person of a young man named William Porrott, aged 18, a tin-plate worker, residing at No. 42, St. Vincent-street, Stepney. It appears that, accompanied by a younger brother, he had gone to the Surrey Theatre, to witness the Christmas pantomime, and having, with great difficulty, on account of the crowd, obtained admittance to the gallery, he took a place on the upper row of seats. He had not occupied his position more than a few minutes, when a man made his way towards him and endeavoured to thrust him off the seat and take possession of it himself; but finding he could not accomplish his object, he seized Porrott round the waist, and, lifting him from the ground, flung him with great violence over the heads of the people in front towards the forepart of the gallery, and he fell heavily amongst them. A general uproar succeeded, and the police being called in, the ruffian was secured and conveyed to the station-house in the Westminster-road. Porrott was taken to the surgery of Mr. Saunders, in the London-road, by whom it was ascertained that his right arm was severely fractured in two places. He was subsequently removed in a cab to St. Thomas's Hospital.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—On Monday afternoon, the following determined act of suicide was committed at Chiswick. About a quarter past one, a man named Hugh Griffith, a grocer, carrying on business in the Devonshire-road, cut his throat with a razor, and nearly severed his head from his body. Medical assistance was immediately sent for, and several surgeons were promptly in attendance, but life was quite extinct before they could arrive. The unfortunate man, who was about fifty years of age, has left a wife but no family. Pecuniary embarrassments are supposed to have been the cause of his committing the fatal act.

A gentleman, conversant with the state of the rural administration in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, who was examined before the constabulary force commissioners, speaking as to the difficulty of procuring the aid of a constable, says—"From other information, and from my own observation, I have learned, that in case of beer-shop disturbances, or general riot, this functionary says, 'Nay, I must gang out at way, for I'm constable.'"



## THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.



SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN AND KING PEPIN," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

## THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.

Dulce est desipere in loco.

The theatrical Christmas festivities have commenced,

"Not wrapt in snow and icy cold  
As Christmas used to be of old,"

but in such a genial temperature that we might almost look for swallows and may-flies—buttercups and daisies! The joyous season of Christmas, Sir Roger de Coverley observes, "could not have been contrived to take place at a better time," but this must have been said by the good-natured knight when the annual frost paid its visit to the palace and to the cot, and chilled everything but the warm hearts that in self-defence

"Made inward mirth a shield 'gainst outward cold."

A pantomime or harlequinade, (for in England, notwithstanding the cavillings of some over-nice distinctionists the two words are synonymous) is a source of "infinite mirth;" and we envy not those who have so far forgotten the once easily excitable laughter of their childhood as to scowl or sneer contemptuously at the "illusions of the magic wand" that can

With a slight (sleight)  
Convey men's interest and right  
From Stiles's pocket into Nokes's  
As easily as Hocus Pocus!

or not admire the philosophy of poor *Pantaloon* under all his unmerited insults and misfortunes, which excite nobody's commiseration but *his*, the arch-causer of them—*Master Clown*,

"Whose pity after all is mockery!"

No!—no—a good pantomime well got up is an excellent thing, and is as naturally identified with Christmas revelry, as roast beef and plum pudding themselves, are to little boys and girls "just let loose from school," and by no means an unacceptable offering to "children of a larger growth." We will proceed to give as ample a sketch of the different pantomimes as our space will allow.

## DRURY LANE.

After the opera of "*Der Freyschütz*," (which, on the occasion, was performed with additional accompaniments whose *socres* are too elaborate to describe), the new pantomime, entitled "*Harlequin and King Pepin*," or, *Valentine and Orson*," was produced, on Tuesday last. The plot of the original story is sufficiently well known: our business is to show how far it has been mutilated and infringed upon under pantomime license.

The subject of the opening seems to have been conceived in the shape of a parody upon Thomson's "*Castle of Indolence*," but is not



SCENE FROM "THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

carried out quite poetically, or even effectively. What a doughty pantomime knight *Sir Industry* would have made! yet we cannot but admire the idea of producing *Industry* from a bee-hive, and approve of the manner in which the little fairy (which, by-the-bye, she ought not to be) silences the uproar produced in the school of *Idleness* by her magical presence.

The change of scene here is very good—the rail-roads, the wind-mills, &c., are proofs of the progress of industry, but we confess we do not understand the string of charity children with the beadle at their head.—After awhile the Geniuses make an arrangement that two babes—*Valentine* and *Orson*—are to be separately educated by them, not, however, with any view to rival the exertions of modern philanthropists,

Whose maxims are much more to sway than teach.

These conveniently-found babes are accordingly consigned to the care of a dry nurse, one *Mr. Blandinian*, who is so far neglectful of his charge as to lay them down to sleep in a forest, where a selection is made of the *gimini*, one being carried off by a bear, and the other by *Pepin*. Our engraving shows the finding of the child by the king—

A hunting king, who strode that way.

On this, *Old Time* is introduced as chronicler or chorus, like *Gower* in "*Henry V.*," and kindly informs us that he has been going at a quicker rate than usual, for we are to suppose the lapse of eighteen years in thirty seconds, between the former scene and the present. The modern cut of his coat, and the appendage of a Dutch clock, were extremely ludicrous, and excited much mirth.

*Valentine* being now full grown at court, and *Orson* also in the woods, the two brothers become distinguished—each a hero in his way, and in each other's way too; for the wild man having committed vast depredations on the subjects of *King Pepin*, is encountered by his unknown brother, and though somewhat more than a match for him *vi et armis* is ultimately overcome by the help of *Bacchus*, the wild man having been a teetotaller "from his youth upwards." A reward having been offered for his apprehension, a certain *Prince Haufrey* finds him, and taking advantage of "his unconscious state," brings him prisoner to court, where he does a world of funny things. In a short time he becomes tame, and so does the story,—and then comes the usual transformation, with the noisy music and incessant action.

In the harlequinade there is nothing particular to praise or censure. Some changes were cleverly performed, and some cleverly imagined—for instance, an easy chair becoming a bed of thorns, a barrel organ, changed into the singing mouse, and a few others, not forgetting the plaster figures of *Queen Victoria* and *King Louis Philippe*. The finale, representing the last glories of *Nelson*, with the representation of his column in *Trafalgar-square*, was about the most effective feature in the piece. We must not omit to give our unqualified praise to

*Mr. W. H. Payne*, who, in the part of *Orson*, was most admirable. His parody dance would have delighted *Carlotta Grisi* herself. The department in which appropriateness of design and thorough knowledge of effect were combined, was, as usual, under the unrivalled surveillance of *Mr. Blamire*. We regret that the house was not such as we have seen of old.

## HAYMARKET.

A fairy burlesque, by *Mr. Planché*, entitled "*The Fair One with the Golden Locks*," a subject taken from a comparatively unknown source, was produced at this popular house of entertainment on Tuesday last, and from its reception we cannot but augur that the golden locks will be attached to golden coffers. As in all things of this kind something out of nature is looked for, we have accordingly a haughty princess, who requires of the ambassador of the aspirant to her hand the following pleasant performances:—first, to pick up a ring from the bottom of a dangerous river; next to subdue and kill a redoubtable ogre; and lastly, to fetch "the water of beauty" from a fountain that is fiercely defended by a guard of dragons.

Having been zoologically philanthropic, unlike "the hare with many friends," some of his brute acquaintances turn out to be grateful and serviceable to him. A fish finds the ring for him—a crow de-oculates a giant, to whom he is opposed, and an owl kindly supplies him with the desired magic water. The princess, as in promise bound, marries her royal suitor, but, king as he is, like some others, he proves to be but a "sorry Benedict," and at last effects his exit by a certain mistake of a lotion, making room for his young champion, who, from the first, seemed to have found favour in the fair one's eyes. *Miss P. Horton* made her first appearance these two years as *Prince Graceful*, and looked and acted, and sang most charmingly. The piece was decidedly successful, but would be much improved by a little curtailment.

## ADELPHI.

The pantomime at this ever zealous house is indebted for its subject to a story familiar to most of our earliest recollections, and therefore can be simply dismissed, *sans ceremonie* (with the exception of some *politesse* due to the new adaptation), as the great *Blue Beard*, who has enlisted the attention of the nursery for some scores of years. But first let us do justice to the play-bill, which contains the following curiosities of literature: "characters in the poem" (*Blue Beard*), a great *Jack Daw*, in love with the soft *sexes* (!) If the author of the poem meant "hard-hearted and soft-headed," as he subsequently alludes to, all right and good—we have no objection to his subdivisional classification, but really, on a *prima facie* view of the matter, it is rather puzzling to comprehend.

We fear that the day of pantomime (which our friend *Hood* would call the *Dey of Al-giers*!), has nearly reached its evening's close. Dexterity now holds the place once occupied by *Humour*, and *Wonder* usurps

"The heart's best throne—Delight!"



SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.



## THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.

Wieland, the human sprite, made his first appearance as *Harlequin*, but the monotony of *Harlequin*'s business did not afford him sufficient opportunity to exhibit his Boz-like quaintness and humour. Unrivalled T. Mathews, as *Clown*, reminded us pleasantly of old Joe, not so much by resemblance as rivalry. His singing was excellent, but the duet with that vocal eccentricity was not so good as the one we have heard ere now, between poor Duruset and

at Covent Garden, in its "high and palmy days!" of yore.

Miss Bullen was a most graceful *Columbine*, and Mr. Johnstone (as *Pantaloon*)

"Totter'd most gracefully, as far as age  
Would give permission to his shaken limbs!"

(Of course, our quotation does not allude to Mr. Johnstone's time of life, but to the fidelity with which he assumed the character.)

In the last scene some lady, ambitious of representing Royalty as Elliston ever was (when in the part of George IV., he said "Bless you, my people!") appeared as Queen Victoria, and counterfeited a sovereign extremely well. The house was well attended, and no doubt will continue to be so, for—it deserves public patronage.

## SURREY.

The pantomime people at this very popular theatre chose a somewhat ticklish subject for their annual reunion on Tuesday night. "Harlequin Grammar; or, Lindley Murray and A E I O U," a title not very suggestive of the Christmas frolics of *Harlequin*, *Clown*, and *Pantaloon*. Nevertheless, the experiment was entirely successful—and deservedly so. The manner in which this is effected in the introduction reflects great credit on the producer of the pantomime, and also on the management. There is much simple humour in the plan and dialogue, and much brilliancy and cleverness in the getting up. In the opening we see "the magnificent Palace of Ignorance, Pride, and Vanity," where the great "demon king," Ignorance himself, is seated on his throne, surrounded by his votaries, Vice, Indolence, Folly, Envy, &c. Each individual represents a vice, and certainly the grotesque masks in which the heads of the figures were enveloped are among the best we have ever seen in entertainments of the sort. King Ignorance receives a shock in the very stronghold of his opaque security—he is to be superseded in his doctatorial authority over childhood, whether first or second, by no less a person than *Lindley Murray*. Hereupon his majesty orders grammar to be stopped in every school. He then departs for earth in a "brilliant carriage of state," driven by *Pride*, as his coachman, and attended by *Revenge* and *Scorn*. From this, the dark side of the picture, we are immediately transferred to the presence of *Morning*, at whose appearance *Night*, the friend and abettor of *Ignorance*, sees the propriety of immediately absconding. But more brilliant even than *Morning* herself is the Fairy Queen "Orthography," who appears directly afterwards in a sudden burst of light. This excellent lady (personified with smiling ease by Miss E. Terry) determines "to secure the earth abundance of instructive



SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN GRAMMAR," AT THE SURREY THEATRE.

good old school. The gentlemen before the curtain were certainly a little out of order.

## COVENT GARDEN.

Of a certainty M. Jullien is an extraordinary man: as manager, chef d'orchestre, solo performer, or general tactician, we doubt if we have ever seen his equal. Wherever he presides, good luck attends upon him—whatever he undertakes, flourishes most successfully—and where preceding speculators have soon made bankrupts of their hopes, he in less time has contrived, upon the very *locals* of their misfortunes, to amass wealth, and gain the highest popularity. As his compatriot poet says of Cæsar

Par cent chemins divers il court à la fortune!  
Il nous necessaire,

but we fear that, as Sura replies, "il nous sera fatal!" for after his Promenade Concerts, what will become of the Philharmonic, the *Societa Armonica*, the British Musicians, or in fact any other *rèunion* of instrumental first-rate ability?—for the component parts, the principal features of those distinguished orchestras, are to be nightly observed in the service of M. Jullien; and how can this be supposed to attract elsewhere at eight or ten concerts during the season—some of them got up on a system which does anything but improve or encourage the musical art, and for the straight-laced enjoyment of which we are obliged to pay a thousand per cent. more than the same material costs elsewhere? The question is a difficult one to decide; but we incline to think that the system of M. Jullien will do more to familiarize the general ear with good music than those societies which, while they profess to be liberal, at the same time exhibit a narrow-mindedness (particularly in regard to national improvement) which in some instances has been disgusting. We, however, would willingly dispense with such incongruities as the "Pastorale," and the "Scottish Quadrilles"—the overture to "Der Freyschütz," and that arch-fiend of all cacophony, the Highland bagpipe, in the same programme.

The theatre has been most tastefully fitted up, and the mildness of the season permits the exhibition of many curious shrubs and plants, which under other circumstances would present

A mockery of Spring in Winter's reign.

The house on Tuesday was extremely well attended.

ROYAL RESPECT TO GENIUS.—Titian's pencil was picked up by the King of Spain, to the no small surprise of his courtiers. In our own days we have an instance of a Sovereign also taking genius really by the hand, and of feeling himself "still more ennobled" by a contact with that which had the seal of the divinity upon it. At a concert lately given at Stuttgart by Liszt, the King of Wurtemberg, in a transport of admiration, left his seat and shook the "Briareus" of head as well as hand, by one of his hands most cordially. As is his custom, Liszt gave the profits of his second concert to a public institution.



SCENE FROM "THE MAGIC MIRROR," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

mirth for the year ensuing." *Lindley Murray* is the magic man through whom she is to work out this grand result of her fairy labours. *Morning* (who rows in the same boat with *Orthography*) also pays a visit to the same spot, and their presence awakes and arouses from their several resting-places *Lindley Murray*, *Esop*, and old *Cocker*, who here come in a quaint and pleasant shape.

We have not space to detail the transformation of the pantomime characters A, E, I, O, U. The introduction was very well got up and well played, the scenery being new and brilliant, the dresses very beautiful and characteristic, and the acting of the different characters very grotesque and comic. The harlequinade itself was about as good as such things now are. Mr. Harvey was an agile harlequin, Mr. Hawkins a sufficiently senile pantaloone, and Mr. Fuller a tolerably funny clown. A Mr. Stilt, who played a fifth character (*Splinter-spine*), astonished the audience by some of his feats of strength and agility. Taken as a whole, the pantomime is one of the best we have seen at this theatre.

## PRINCESS'S.

A new extravaganza from the punning pen of Mr. G. à Beckett, entitled "The Magic Mirror, or, the Hall of Statues," was produced at this house on Tuesday night, and met with a most favorable reception. It is not a pantomime, but a most amusing dramatic effusion *sui generis*;—plot it hath not, but in compensation it abounds with funny incidents and jokes, strung together most amusingly. The scene is laid in China, which affords the author ample opportunity to indulge his satirical muse in the nomenclature of his *Dramatis Personæ*. Bedford, as a prime minister, rejoicing in the name of Poo-poo, was in his happiest vein of drollery, and Mrs. Grattan as *Sing-song*, the young Emperor of China, not only acted well, but sang too. Oxberry was most amusing as a sprite named *Hi-ski-hi*, and Mr. and Mde. Gilbert added considerably to the effect of the scene by some excellent dancing *à la Tatars*, in a ball-room fête given in the palace of a king, with the plebeian title of *Tag-rag*. Why did he not have an attendant of consequence distinguished by the appellation of *Bob-tail*?

The piece was well got up, and after not a little pruning, which it will well bear, no doubt will have a run.

## OLYMPIC.

The pantomime at this house is entitled "Jack the Giant Killer," &c. It abounds with numerous jokes, practical as well as mental (if the latter word be applicable to parodies upon grace, as well as the parts of speech), and cannot fail to please all those who like to see ridiculed that which they cannot understand. The scenery—particularly the opening, representing the Golden Palace of the Gnomes,—does great credit to the artist, and the machinery, tricks, changes, &c., were very smoothly managed. *Au reste*, there was nothing remarkable, if we may except Hartland's *Pantaloon*, which was a bit of the genuine



SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN JACK THE GIANT KILLER," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.



## VALEDICTORY VERSES TO THE OLD YEAR!

December, undertaker of the year,  
Doth bury it fantastically—now  
In snow and cramping ice—anon  
In summer mockery!—There is no charm  
To bind this careless freezer to his duty! Old Poet.

Farewell! farewell—old year!  
Thou'st been unkind to me—  
But still—  
As we shall ne'er again be near,  
I feel all ling'ring—loth from thee  
To part—the tear  
Which my retracing eyes doth fill  
Can show the pangs of "doom'd to sever"  
From anything, when 'tis for ever!

Farewell! farewell, old year!  
Thou'st been unkind to me—  
But still—  
Many a blossom did'st thou rear,  
Fruit—promises, on every tree  
I wander'd near—  
And though their ripeness did not fill—  
I journey'd on and thought their seeming  
Was truth itself in my fond dreaming!

Farewell—farewell—old year!  
Thou'st been unkind to me—  
But still—  
Not much of murmur shalt thou hear—  
For I will ever grateful be,  
For something dear,  
(Giv'n perhaps against thy will)—  
A luxury of Love's best sweetness,  
Whose only fault I found was—fleetness!

Farewell!—farewell—old year!  
To part thee costs a bitter tear!

W.

## LITERATURE.

## OLD ENGLAND. By CHARLES KNIGHT. Part I.

In this work, Mr. Knight proposes to illustrate "the Regal, Ecclesiastical, Baronial, Municipal, and Popular Antiquities" of our country; the whole to form two splendid folio volumes. The portion before us contains upwards of 100 engravings, for the most part, assembled from works previously issued by the author: still, several illustrations have been executed expressly for this Part, as those of the Richborough and Pevensey ruins, and the "illuminated" page view of the Coronation chair, the latter executed by Mr. Knight's patent process. The engravings have been selected with very considerable judgment, especially for the purpose of illustrating our national antiquities by analogy—in the comparison of the productions of centuries long past with those of the present hour: for example, the British war-chariot placed beside the Welch agricultural cart. Judging from the text before us, the commentary will not be merely *réchauffé*: on the contrary, the author has nicely blended originality with his antiquarianism, and highly poetic feeling with his love of fact: his account of Stonehenge, "the most remarkable monument of antiquity in our island, if we take into account its comparative preservation as well as its grandeur;" and of Sarum plain, "the cradle of English civilization;" is altogether the most rational and entertaining view of these celebrated remains that we have ever seen; the tact displayed, too, in rendering the engravings subsidiary to the writer's inferences, is likewise admirable: the account of Abury, too, is very attractively written; and there is an earnest eloquence in the conclusions that must carry conviction to many a doubting mind. Yet, the text is, by no means, in common parlance, "heavy;" for within the sixteen folio pages before us, we have a most complete *précis* of the British and Roman periods of our history, identifying the shadowy forms of the past with the substantialities of the present, interspersed with observations that occasionally rise to the philosophy of history. We could quote many a passage in proof of this eulogistic note, anxious as we are, in justice to the time evidently bestowed by the author upon his subject, that, although the majority of the engravings have already appeared, the text is essentially original, and is, altogether, a masterly performance. One of its beneficial influences will be, we trust, to clear off much of the misty ignorance about our early history, especially with regard to Caesar's share in it; for the majority of our popular histories of England commence with the invasion of Caesar, as if he had been the creator of the country.

IRELAND BEFORE AND AFTER THE UNION WITH GREAT BRITAIN. By MONTGOMERY MARTIN, Esq. Parts II., III., IV. A mass of statistical information respecting Ireland, such as this work contains, must be very acceptable at the present time. The subjects here treated of are commerce, shipping, and manufactures; population and education; internal improvement and social progress.

A VISIT TO THE WILD WEST. Nickisson. An English traveller's sketch of the Emerald Isle, during the past autumn, and, apparently, a reprint of a magazine paper: some of the sketches are interesting enough.

## THE ILLUMINATED MISCELLANY OF PROSE AND VERSE. Francis.

A collection in prose and verse, printed in red and blue, and we suppose, on that account, termed "illuminated."

## FIVE PLAYS.

These are "Gawym Honor," a tragedy, by the author of "Waldenburgh;" "Marion; or The Page," a play. "The Robber's Cave, or Four-horned Moon," a drama. "Theresa, the Maid of the Tyrol," a tragedy, by W. L. Thomas. "Marguerite," a tragedy, by the author of the "Shepherd's Well." We have not space to examine these productions: there are germs of promise in each of them, and it is no condemnation to add that they belong to "the unacted drama."

GENEALOGY SIMPLIFIED. By ARCHIBALD BARRINGTON, M.D. In this work the author has applied genealogy to the illustration of British history, in a novel and attractive manner. The volume is subsidiary to a chart, in which the genealogy and heraldry are combined with illustrations of the different styles of architecture which have prevailed in England, and parallel tables of the most important events in British and general history. It is further illustrated by the introduction of the armorial bearings of each sovereign, as often as any change took place in the national escutcheon; and many of their favourite heraldic devices have been also added. "Some experience in the use of this chart," observes A. Barrington, "enables us, with confidence, to recommend it to the notice of those engaged in the instruction of youth—the simplicity of its arrangement commends itself at once to their understandings, while the explanations of the heraldic devices are found to be of the greatest use in engaging their attention, as well as in exciting their interest in the historical events, from which many of these devices have derived their origin." This we take to be one of the most useful applications of heraldry that has yet been attempted.

MY KNITTING BOOK. By MISS LAMBERT. Murray. Miss Lambert has been induced to publish this little volume by the numerous piracies that have been committed on her popular "Handbook of Needlework." It is practical throughout; many of the examples are original, and the arrangement is well adapted for a novice.

MURRAY'S HOME AND COLONIAL LIBRARY. John Murray. The proprietor of this miscellany is reprinting in it some of his most popular copyright works. Thus, Nos. 1 and 2 consist of Borrow's "Bible in Spain," and No. 3 commences Bishop Heber's "Indian Journal," one of the most delightful works of its class. This new series is very neatly printed, and will form an elegant and economical parlour library.

## THEORY OF A NEW SYSTEM OF INCREASING AND LIMITING ISSUES OF MONEY. Owen Richards.

The writer of this pamphlet maintains that his new system would be free from danger, that it would afford no motives to Governments for restricting or prohibiting importation, and that it would insure the means of keeping the current money of a nation always at an ascertained and presumed customary and due proportion to population and production. This is sought to be established in some 120 pages.

## ALMANACKS FOR 1844.

The "Sporting Almanack and Oracle of Rural Life," in its sixth year, is illustrated with twelve highly-finished engravings, from sketches painted by the Messrs. Herring, Laporte, and Huggins; and

the sporting information as copious as heretofore. "Alderton's Commercial Almanack" is a *début*: it is well crammed with information, and the anniversaries are unusually numerous. "The National Temperance Almanack," compiled and printed by T. Cook, of Leicester, contains, besides the calendar, much "Teetotal" and "Temperance" information.

## THE CRITIC: A JOURNAL OF THEATRICALS, MUSIC, AND THE EXHIBITIONS. Gilbert.

This new censor has reached its thirteenth weekly number. The criticisms are smartly written, yet they have not a tinge of vulgarity. Under the head "Gnats," are some stinging pleasantries; the "On Dits" and the "Paris Theatricals" are good. The work, too, has the right tone of propriety, and we are glad to see the editor stigmatize the immoral amusements of the metropolis most unsparingly. We wish him success.

ALIST, AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Darling. The records of an author's life, the results of many studious years spent in the sincere investigation of truth.

## PLANTS OF OTHER LANDS, WHICH ARE USEFUL TO MAN. Darton and Clark.

This is a pretty quarto for the play-room: it contains coloured lithographs of six plants, their growth, and services to man; they are the coffee, tea, tobacco, and India-rubber plants, the palm and the pine. The descriptions are neatly compiled, and, though brief, they are satisfactory.

## THE ILLUSTRATED NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. By WILLIAM MARTIN. Darton and Clark.

A popular manual of modern science, with questions and experiments, and a host of wood-cuts. It appears to be compiled with care; and, in the selection of the illustrations, the editor has exercised considerable taste and judgment.

## A TREATISE ON THE CULTURE OF THE PINE-APPLE. By THOMAS TORRISON. H. Staisie.

The information here conveyed is stated to be "founded on long practice" by the author and his friends.

## WANDERINGS IN THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS, with Sketches taken on the Scottish Border. By W. H. MAXWELL, Esq. 2 vols. J. and Co.

We are, this week, too pressed with other claimants to enable us to do justice to these very spirited volumes; they are intended as a sequel to "Wild Sports of the West," and, like everything from the author of "Stories of Waterloo," these Wanderings are clever and characteristic, from the first page to the writer's farewell. We shall, of course, return to the work, and give our readers a spice of its quality.

## THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. Vol. IV. Part II. Murray.

This part affords abundant evidence of the activity of the distinguished Association whence it emanates. It opens with a paper of sound, practical value, on the agricultural improvements of Lincolnshire, by Mr. Pusey, M.P. Next are the prize essays on the drainage of land, by Mr. Arkell; and on the construction of cottages, by the Rev. Copinger Hill. A paper on the cultivation of orchards, and the making of cider and perry, is full of economical details. Of higher mark is Dr. Fowner's prize essay on the food of plants. The part contains, also, an excellent report of the Society's Exhibition at Derby, copiously illustrated in our Journal in July last. Here are, likewise, the arrangements for the next meeting at Southampton, to which our artists will devote their best energies.

## A VISIT TO THE EAST. By the Rev. H. FORMBY, M.A. Burns.

A neatly-written volume of the author's personal observation in Germany and on the Danube, Constantinople, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Idumea—scenes hallowed in the mind of every Christian. The pages seem to be closely packed with facts, and the rationale of travel—the improvement of mankind by comparative views of their condition in different countries. The illustrations (some twenty-six in number) are engraved from the author's own sketches, and there are nearly as many picturesque vignettes.

## EASTERN ROMANCE: Select Tales, from the Arabian and other Sources, adapted to Popular Reading. Burns.

This is a collection of the best tales from the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," and other sources, freed from immoral and objectionable passages, somewhat polished in the text, slightly annotated, and illustrated with several neat engravings. Our old friends, "Sinbad" and "Aladdin," figure among the number; and we think the volume will be welcomed by a numerous class of readers, to whom Eastern romance has been, on account of the blemishes referred to, a sealed book.

## THE BOOK OF THE MONTHS, AND CIRCLE OF THE SEASONS. D. Bogue.

This well-timed volume will, doubtless, attract attention by its elegant illustrations, from the graceful pencil of William Harvey. They are twenty-eight in number, and include large vignettes of the respective seasons and months, with as many pretty tail-pieces, all most delicately engraved by Smith and Linton. The designs teem with characteristic fancy, and are very pleasing compositions. The staple of the letter-press is Aikin's popular "Calendar of Nature," thickly interspersed with new quotations from our best poets. Altogether, this is just the volume for presentation to a sensible friend, and is worth a score of books of more ambitious pretensions.

## THE BOOK OF FUN; or, Laugh and Learn, for Boys and Girls. J. Gilbert.

The merited success of the "Comic Latin Grammar" has stimulated a host of imitators, and the "Book of Fun" is not the most fortunate of these sage speculations. It contains an Illustrated English Grammar, a Comic Speaker, Arithmetic for the Million, and a Comic History of Rome. The book is dry and poor throughout, and, bating the title, to read it is no joke; nor is it aided by the wood-cuts, which are pointless and unartistic, and occasionally offensive to good taste. These are common failings with imitators, who have rarely sufficient sense to follow the line chalked out for them by originators.

## A LITTLE BATCH OF POEMS.

Here are five Parnassian trifles, which may find favour in all but utilitarian eyes; for each of them bears indications of promise or better things. 1. "My Sonnets" (printed at Greenwich), are the productions of one ardently attached to this species of rhyme, who has penned nearly a hundred sonnets within half the number of weeks. 2. "Auld Gaddesmuir," a poem, has been suggested by the recent tragical execution of an aged felon at Stirling. 3. "Flowers and Fruits," by James Emslie Duncan, consists of elegiac lines, sonnets, songs, &c.; an attempt at the philosophical novel, and a vigorous defence of the use of vegetable diet—all occupying but some six dozen pages. 4. "Gawym Honor," a tragedy, by the author of "Waldenburgh," will add another to "the unacted." 5. "Cain, a sacred drama," by F. East, aims at a high moral—that uncertainty in matters of religion is dangerous to virtue; that a want of reliance upon God is the soul's poison in this life, and is peculiarly fatal to the sanity of minds susceptible of deep and moral impressions: how far this has been worked out by the author we have not space to examine.

## A LITTLE BATCH OF JUVENILE BOOKS. Burns.

1. "Popular Tales and Legends" is a selection from Child's Fairy Tales—Ancient Traditions of the North—Irish Legends—Tales of Chivalry—Popular Household Stories, as told at the firesides of England, Germany, and Scotland. 2. "Legends and Traditionary Stories" is a sort of continuation of the Tales and Legends, and of kindred nationality. 3. "Elements of Knowledge," by C. M. A., is a little compendium of information for children, as a Scriptural Catechism, and Catechisms on Time, Food, Clothing, Minerals, Astronomy, Geography, and History, and articles of general utility and ornament; the object being to convey to children some knowledge of the objects with which they are by sight and use familiar, but otherwise ignorant. 4. "Scripture History," is, for the most part, a translation of the Bible History of Christopher Schmid, in general use in the people's schools of Bavaria, &c.; it embraces most of the chief points in Old Testament History, usually in the sacred text. 5. "The History of our Blessed Lord," in easy verse, is illustrated with coloured plates, and will prove, to young children, very attractive. These several books are, technically speaking, "got up" very neatly, illustrated with clever wood-cuts, and altogether exhibit the improved mode of producing "children's books."

## LONDON INTERIORS, &amp;c. Mead.

In a somewhat magniloquent title-page this work is described as "A Grand National Exhibition of the Religious, Royal, and Civic Solemnities; Public Amusements; Scientific Meetings; and Commercial

Scenes of the British Capital." It contains some fifty large engravings on steel, of interior views in Buckingham, St. James's, and Kensington Palaces; the Houses of Parliament and Courts of Law; the Guildhall, Mansion-house, and Companies' Halls; Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral; the Bank of England, Club-houses, &c. It is marvellous with what success the reader is thus introduced to the *penetrabilia* even of the Court itself. Thus, we have the Throne-room at Buckingham Palace with her Majesty receiving a City address; the Royal Picture Gallery on the evening of the splendid *bal costumé*; and a corner of the Throne-room, with the Princess Royal sitting for her portrait; her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. Next we have a drawing-room presentation at St. James's, the proclamation in the audience-chamber, the throne, &c. The remaining plates are appropriated to public ceremonials, meetings of societies, &c., among which the drawing-room and hall of the Atheneum Club-house, and the Saloon and Kitchen of the Reform Club-house, are most attractive. The dinner of the Dilettanti Society, at the Thatched House Tavern, is also treasurable, since the house has been taken down. The difficulty of obtaining sketches for not a few of these plates must have been very considerable, and we speak from experience in such matters—the Palace views in this volume we take to be correct.

Such a work as the present has long been called for. We remember a costly, yet poorly executed, volume, entitled "Modern London;" and Mr. Pyne's elaborate illustration of the royal residences. These are, however, expensive matters; whilst the "London Interiors" has the advantage of more popular interest in its plates, and is published at a comparatively insignificant price.

We ought to mention that each plate is accompanied by a few pages of letter-press details, in collecting which considerable industry and judgment appear to have been exercised; nevertheless, this department of the work will admit of improvement; and, as the present is but the first volume of a set, to be issued in numbers, the above hint may be serviceable. The work is handsomely bound, and bears the insignia of royalty in gold, so as to be a fitting ornament for any "interior." Among the indirect uses of this work, we may add, that, as examples of internal decoration, its plates are valuable, and occasionally highly curious memorials of the taste of other times.

## PUNCH'S ALMANACK FOR 1844.

Punch, we beg pardon, Mr. Punch, has produced his Mosaic annual of fun and drollery, pun and patter, and oddities never-enough-to-be-laughed at. Here are a few from the January page:—

2. TUESDAY.—E. Burke b. 1730. Who, like Gunter the confectioner, "Gave up to parties what was meant for mankind."

19. FRIDAY.—A quantity of fireworks discovered in the organ at Wurtemberg, 1843. Well! if the organ had taken fire, they surely might have put it out by playing upon it.

31. WEDNESDAY.—Cato took poison 40 B.C. La! British brandy wasn't then invented.

HINTS FOR DRAMATIC AUTHORS.—Prune offshoots of the French stage, and transplant Vaudeville against the season. Dig up old plots, and nail managers. Drill supers, plant friends in pits, and train slips to applaud.

The cuts are clever in hits at the follies of the day, as heretofore, and Punch is as bright in his third as in his first year.

## THE GREAT CHESS MATCH AT PARIS.

Subjoined will be found the moves of the fourth game played between M. Saint-Amant and Mr. Staunton. It occupied about four hours and a half, a somewhat shorter time than those previously played, and was won by the English champion in excellent style. This makes three games won by him, and one drawn. Mr. Staunton had the move, and played the white:—

Mr. S.	M. St. A.	Mr. S.	M. St. A.
1 Q P two	Q B P two	17 Kt takes Kt	R takes Kt
2 Q P one	K B P two	18 Q Kt P two	P takes P
3 Q Kt to B 3d	Q P one	19 P takes P	K to K B 2d (a)
4 K P two	P takes P	20 K to R sq	K to K Kt 2d
5 Kt takes P	K P two	21 K to R sq	Q R to Q sq (b)
6 Q B to K Kt 5	Q to her R 4 ch	22 Q R to Q sq (c)	K R P one
7 Q B P one	Q B to K B 4th	23 Q to her B 3d	Q to her Kt 4 (d)
8 Q Kt to K Kt	Q B to K Kt 3d	24 Q to Q 2d	K R to K B 4 (e)
9 K B to Q 3d	B takes B	25 Kt to Kt 3d	K R to K B 3d
10 Q takes B	K Kt P one	26 P takes P	R takes R
11 K Kt to K 2	K B to K 2d	27 R takes R	P takes P
12 Q Kt to K 4	Q to Q Kt 3d	28 Q to K Kt 5th (f)	R to Q 2d (g)
13 Cas at K side	Q Kt to Q 2d	29 Q takes P ch	K to his R 3d
14 B takes B	Kt takes B	30 Q to K R 8th ch	K to his Kt 4th
15 Q Kt to K Kt 5	K R P one	31 Kt to K 4th ch	K to his R 5th
16 Q Kt to K 6	Q Kt to K B sq	32 R to K B 4th and mates (h)	

(a) The opening up to this point has been unusually involved, and the boldness and precision of the play more than once put both the antagonists in peril. They, however, contrived to extricate themselves from each attack with great skill. At present the game is about equal.

(b) In order to attack the white pawn when the exchange of pawns shall take place.

(c) To defend the same pawn.

(d) Still bearing on the same point.

(e) This move loses black the game. It would seem as if M. Saint-Amant got tired of the cautious way in which the play had been hitherto conducted, and tried to precipitate the game. Such attempts cannot be ventured on with so fine a player as Mr. Staunton.

(f) An admirable move, preparatory to the check-mate.

(g) Black can do nothing to prevent the check-mate.

(h) This mate was easily managed, after the white queen's move to the K B 4th. Mr. Staunton seized on the very moment that was suitable.

Below will be found the moves of the fifth game played between M. Saint-Amant and Mr. Staunton. It will be perceived that the English player has again been the victor. M. Saint-Amant moved first, and played the black:—

M. St. A.	Mr. S.	M. St. A.	Mr. S.
1 K P two	Q B P two	21 K B to K 2d	P takes P
2 K B P two	K P one	22 K R to K B sq	Kt to his 4 sq
3 K Kt to K B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	23 Q B takes P	Kt to K 5th
4 Q B P one	Q P two	24 Q R to Q B sq	R takes R
5 K P one	Q to Q Kt 3d	25 Q takes R	K to Q 2d
6 K B to Q 3d	Q B to Q 2d	26 Q to K 3d	B to K Kt 4th
7 K B to Q B 2d	R to Q B sq	27 K B to Q 3d	R to K Kt sq
8 Castles	K Kt to K R 3d	28 B takes Kt	Q P takes B
9 K R P one	K B to K 2d	29 B takes B	P takes B
10 K to K R sq	K B P two	30 Q to Q Kt 3d (c)	Kt P one
11 Q R P one	Q R P two	31 R to Q sq	P takes P
12 Q R P one	K Kt to K B 2d	32 Q takes P	Q to her sq
13 Q P two	K K P one	33 Q P one (d)	K to Q B sq
14 K R to K sq	K Kt P one	34 Q to Q B 3d ch	K to K Kt sq
15 Q Kt to E 3d (a)	Q B P takes P	35 Q P one	K B P one
16 Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	36 Q to Q B 5th (e)	K P one (f)
17 P takes Kt	K Kt P one	37 Q to Q B 2d	Q to K R 5 ch
18 Kt to Q Kt 5th	B takes Kt	38 K to K Kt sq	R to Q B sq (g)
19 P takes B	R to Q B 5th	39 K to K 2d	R to own sq
20 K B to Q 3d	R to Q B sq (b)	40 Anywhere	Q to K R 8th and mates

(a) The pieces at the Queen's side are too much crowded, and moving the Knight tends to rectify, in some degree, this disadvantage.

(b) This piece was played out to attack the pawn, but, as in case of taking it the black can play his B and attack B and Q together, white is forced to bring it back.

(c) Black's game is now in a bad way, as, whilst he is defending the pawns at this side, the check-mate is approaching on the other.

(d) This is done safely, as, if the pawn be taken, there will be check to K and Q.

(e) The mate is inevitable, no matter where the queen goes.

(f) To command the K B 2d, and prevent the king from coming out.

(g) This move is unnecessary, as the position of the black queen does not affect the mate. It may also be remarked that the mate may be obtained by here advancing the B P.

## ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

## NORTHERN CIRCUIT—LIVERPOOL, DEC. 26.

(Before Mr. Justice Whitham.)

THE MURDER AT KNOWSLEY.—John Roberts, James Hunt, Thomas Jacques Joseph Rimmer, and Henry Rillingham, were indicted for the wilful murder of Richard Kenyon, Lord Derby's head game keeper, at Knowsley, by shooting him with a gun. The case rested on the evidence of a notorious poacher named Shaw, who had accompanied the parties on their lawless expedition, and who now turned approver for the sake of reward. His lordship having summed up with great care, the jury retired for about an hour, and returned into court with a verdict of "guilty" against all the prisoners, recommending them strongly to mercy. His lordship then passed sentence of death in a brief and impressive address, which was repeatedly interrupted by the lamentations of the numerous relatives of the prisoners who were in court.

## WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

On Wednesday Thomas Hester was indicted for obtaining, by false pretences, a saddle and bridle, value £3 8s., from James Croft Webber, Titchfield street, Westminster; also for obtaining, by false pretences, a saddle, value 50s., from J. Inglis, and a third indictment for obtaining, by false pretences, a whip, value 28s., from W. Crowther, St. George-street, Hanover-square; on all of which he was found guilty. The prisoner, it appears, is quite an adept in this system of robbery, and has been for many years practising in London and the country. In June last he was tried at this court for a similar offence, and previous to that at Reading, Berkshire, where he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The learned chairman (Mr. Whilly), in passing sentence, said it was quite evident the advice he before received was not sufficient to reform him, and that he could not now be allowed to remain in the country. The sentence therefore was, that he be trans-



ported beyond the seas for the term of seven years. The prisoner, after the verdict was delivered on the present occasion, clearly anticipated what his fate was likely to be, and implored the court to give him "another chance."

POLICE.

**CLERKENWELL.**—William Major, a fellow having the appearance of a carman, was charged before Mr. Combe, with having stolen a plum pudding, the property of Mrs. Eliza Buzzard, of No. 48, Portico-lane, Gray's Inn lane. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix that on Christmas-day she invited a party of friends to dine at her house, for whose enjoyment she provided a goose, some roast beef, and a splendid plum pudding, which cost her 11s. In order that the latter might not be too hot for her guests, she took it out of the copper, and placing it on a large dish she left it in the passage near the yard to cool, and after partaking of the goose and beef, &c., she proceeded for the purpose of bringing in the pudding, when, to her astonishment, the pudding was gone, and only the dish left alone by itself. She made enquiries of some boys, and ascertaining that the prisoner had been seen to enter the passage, and run through the street with the smoking pudding in his apron, she gave him into custody. Two boys gave evidence that the prisoner was passing by the house of the prosecutrix, when he said, "I'll go and see if Bill Buzzard's pudding is ready," and he soon afterwards came out with the pudding in his apron. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the robbery. Mr. Combe enquired which he would prefer, paying for the pudding, or being committed for trial? The prisoner preferred the former, and having made an arrangement with the prosecutrix, he was discharged.

**CURLEYS TO ANIMALS.**—Two officers of the National Animals' Friend Society applied to Mr. Combe for a summons against a man named Burke, for cruelty to a pony. It appeared from the statement of one of the applicants that a short time since Burke backed his pony for a considerable sum of money to run in a chaise against the Bedford stage coach to and from London, and on its return, within nine miles of Bedford, the animal dropped down and died. A requisition, signed by eighteen magistrates at Bedford, had been forwarded to this society, urging them to assist in prosecuting Burke for the cruelty. Mr. Combe enquired why they applied at that court when the pony had died within nine miles of Bedford. The officer replied that the cruelty had been exercised to wards the animal in Islington. Summons had already been issued at Hertford and Bedford against the owner. Mr. Combe declined granting a summons, leaving the society to indict the party at the sessions if they thought proper.

**MANSION HOUSE.**—THE WILL FORGERY CASE.—Mr. W. H. Barber, the solicitor of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and Mr. Joshua Fletcher, of Bruntswick-terrace, Walworth-road, who stand charged with having forged a will, purporting to be the last will and testament of Anne Slack, were again placed at the bar, before the Lord Mayor, for further examination on Thursday last. The court was again very much crowded. The Lord Mayor took his seat shortly after 11 o'clock. Mr. Clarkson, assisted by Messrs. Freshfield, the Bank solicitors, attended to conduct the prosecution; and Mr. Chambers attended for Mr. Barber, and Mr. Ballantine for Mr. Fletcher. A necessary witness being absent, Mr. Clarkson said he must be summoned; and then proceeded to state that there was another charge against the prisoners for forging the will of Mary Hunt, of Bristol. The parties entitled had never received the money, which had, in consequence, found its way to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, in consequence of one of the partners of the house of Grote, Prescott and Co. having died. He would produce a book in the handwriting of Fletcher having the name of Hunt in his handwriting; and Mr. Barber made a protest of a will, purporting to be that of Mary Hunt, by which he obtained the sum of £1200 which had stood in her name. She died in 1836, but Barber represented that she had died in 1839. The dividends, amounting to £500, had also been received by them. The notes in which this money had been paid were at the same time exchanged into gold, and exactly half the sum of £1700 was paid into the London and Westminster Bank by Fletcher himself. Mr. Chambers said, that, doubtless, Mr. Barber had, in this case as in the other, acted as Mr. Fletcher's solicitor. His client, Mr. Barber, was, however, quite ready and willing to stand committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court, there to answer all the charges which could be brought against him. The evidence in this new case was then proceeded with, and at its close, the prisoners were further remanded to the 9th of January, to procure additional evidence in both cases.

**BOW-STREET.**—There were upwards of forty charges on Tuesday morning, the majority of which were cases of drunkenness. Multifarious were the excuses made. Some said they had met old friends they had not seen for years, and so they enjoyed themselves on Christmas-day. Others, that they had met friends whom they had never seen before, and for better acquaintance they got drunk together. Some said they had taken a little drink in consequence of pains in their backs, while others denied altogether that they had been influenced by drink, but having taken too much plum-pudding and other Christmas fare, it had quite overcome them. The stern frown of justice for the nonce was relaxed, and the delinquents were discharged.

**MARLBOROUGH-STREET.**—The striking effects of "boxing-day" were more than ordinarily conspicuous on Wednesday on the faces of the majority of those persons who had been accommodated the previous evening, on the invitation of the police, with a nocturnal introduction to the interior of the Vine-street station-house. Black eyes, cut faces, and torn garments, were sufficient proof to the unlucky owners of the unpleasant consequences which invariably result from a neglect of that wholesome caution conveyed in the proverb, which enjoins the reveler to be "merry," and, at the same time, "wise." In consideration of the particular season, and the indications of contrition which most of the offenders exhibited, Mr. Malby, the sitting Magistrate, was induced to release the majority of the "drunk and disorderlies" without any further punishment than what their own folly had entailed.

**Thomas Duke,** an American, was placed at the bar on the following charge:—Police constable No. 139, of the C division, said that about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night as he was proceeding on duty along Oxford-street, he found the prisoner lying on the footway pavement, so excessively drunk that he was unable to stand or even to give any account of himself. As there were several coach cads and other suspicious characters assembled about him, some of whom were very officious in offering "to take care of the gentleman and see him home," witness took him to the station-house. Inspector Frowd, of the C division, said that on the prisoner being received in the station-house it was discovered that he had about him upwards of £300 in Bank of England notes and gold. The defendant said, that he only arrived that morning from America. He had certainly indulged rather freely in the evening, and he found that English liquor was much stronger than he had expected. Mr. Hardwick: You ought to be very thankful to the police for taking care of you and the large amount of cash you had in your possession, otherwise you would no doubt have been plundered of it. As you are a stranger I shall not impose a fine upon you. The defendant said he was very thankful to the constable; and having handsomely rewarded him he was discharged.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Apple-trees in bud and blossom, together with polyanthus, wall-flowers, primroses, and daisies, in full bloom, may now be seen in almost all the gardens in the neighbourhood of Lancaster.

Captain Johnson, county inspector for Monaghan, a few days since on coming down stairs dressed for breakfast, dropped in a fit of apoplexy, of which he expired about twenty minutes afterwards.

By a recent order of the Lords of the Treasury, foreign deals are allowed to be removed from the bonding premises, for the purpose of being sawn for exportation, under certain specific regulations.

The Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees threatens the impeachment of Sir R. Peel, if the right hon. baronet does not expel the Duke of Bordeaux and the Jesuits.

The quantity of game in the market this season is unusually large. Hares and rabbits are so abundant that the price has become considerably reduced. Hares, 7 lbs. weight, were sold in large numbers in Nottingham last Saturday at 2s. each. Pheasants are also more numerous this season than in any previous year.

A very deplorable accident occurred last week in the commune of St. Josse-ten-Node Brussels. M. Uytendoven, sen., 78 years of age, was found dead in his bed, with his face frightfully mutilated by the explosion of a pistol, which was found at his side. It is thought that the occurrence was purely accidental.

The revenue of Middlesex, or the county-rate, which in 1740 was £1,000, in 1810 was £93,529 3s. 1d. The property of the county consists of the House of Correction, Colindale fields; the New Prison, Clerkenwell, the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, the Guildhall, Westminster, &c. The salaries paid to officers in these establishments alone is upwards of £17,000 a year. The entire patronage is in the hands of magistrates.

An ingenious plan has been suggested of crossing the Tyne by passing through tunnel under the river, on the principle of the central railway. The carriages would descend by their own gravity into the tunnel from one side, and rise up on the other by the momentum acquired in the descent.

On the morning of the longest day in the present year many ponds of water in the eastern part of the kingdom were covered with ice; on the morning of the shortest day the thermometer stood at 50, or nearly 24 degrees higher, and primroses are now in full blossom in many places.

The Premier's cousin, Mr. Bolton Peel, of Dosthill Lodge, near Leamington, Tamworth, died at Leamington Spa, on Thursday, after a short illness.

The Directors of the Bank of San Fernando, M. Weisweiler, agent for the house of Rothschild, and M. O'Shea and Company, bankers in Madrid, who have furnished the funds for the payment of the interest of the Three per Cents, receive 18 per cent. for that transaction.

A most impressive and eloquent funeral sermon was preached last Sunday in the Dutch church, Alostnairs, by the Rev. Dr. H. Ghele, chaplain to the Dutch Embassy, in memory of the late King of Holland.

Mr. Drury, of Hull, has received instructions to forward to Newcastle specimens of the Dursley Main and Barnsley coals, it is thought for some peculiar manufacturing or foundering operations. Thus the old proverb, which ridicules the notion of "sending coals to Newcastle," has at last become obsolete.

The Cork guardians have resolved upon sending out 166 paupers from the workhouse, as emigrants to Australia, the greater number young women. The cost to the union will be £7 a-head, while their maintenance in the workhouse averages £9 a-year.

The last balance-sheet of the South Sea Company showed that the unclaimed dividends amounted to about £110,000, on a capital of £10,200,000. The total amount of unclaimed dividends on Stock and annuities transferable at the Bank is only £1,100,000, while the stocks and annuities amount to £700,000,000.

It is stated that Sir J. Reid, the member for Dover, will accept the Children Hundreds immediately after the opening of Parliament; and it is more

than probable that a vacancy will be created in the representation of Sunderland, through Lord Howick being called up to the House of Lords, in consequence of the apprehended death of the venerable Earl Grey.

The number of persons who stood to and from France, via Boulogne, during the week ending on Thursday last, was 841, and via Calais 278. The numbers in the corresponding week of last year were, Boulogne 631, and Calais 305.

Mrs. Harrison still continues to persevere in her task of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours. Her house is the Dragon Inn, Halifax-road, near Leeds, or Leeds and Whitehall-road, on which she is walking. She had completed one third of her task on Monday last at six o'clock in the morning.

It is reported in North Shields that it is the intention of Henry Mitchell Esq., the member for Tyne-mouth, to resign his seat prior to the meeting of Parliament, physical debility being assigned as the cause of his intended retirement.

Captain England, who met with a premature death in the unfortunate conflict with the natives near Cloudy Bay, New Zealand, was formerly a member of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and the author of the anonymous letters on the topography of Nelson.

The late General Sir John Fraser and General Morrison had a pension of £100 a-year each, for wounds in the service. General Morrison's annual income from the country was £1,293, and Sir John Fraser's, £1,166.

The Examiner states, "that her Majesty has a decided objection to the practice of those gentlemen who spend the evening over their wine and dessert. The Queen allows half an hour, after the ladies have left, for the gentlemen to arrive, and during this period she does not take a seat, but enters into conversation with the ladies in the drawing-room." Occasions have, it is said, occurred, when a summons to the Royal presence has followed a deviation from this accustomed, and now generally understood, rule.

We are sorry to learn that the pitmen of another considerable colliery, in addition to Thornley, have struck work since our last; and it is currently reported that others will shortly follow their example.

Prince Albert has subscribed the sum of £20, towards the restoration of St. James's Tower, Bury St. Edmund's.

An agricultural college is in contemplation to be erected at Cirencester.

A letter from Cambrai says that Baron F. de Roisin has presented to the Historical Commission of the department of the Nord, of which he is a member, a lately found voluminous correspondence between Foulon, Archbishop of Cambrai, author of Telemachus, and a certain Princess Albertine de Salm, in which all the mid-dle and deep wisdom of this illustrious prelate are pointed.

A letter from Perth speaks of an attempt to extort money from M. De Woffman a banker in that town. A man was shown into his cabinet, who handed him a letter, demanding 5000 guineas (£50,000), and stating that if it was refused the bearer would blow up the house, having about him 15 lbs. of powder and a loaded pistol. The banker had sufficient presence of mind to amuse the man with loose offers until the cashier entered, when they made him prisoner. The powder and pistol were found on him.

We understand that Mr. Christie, M.P. for Weymouth, who last session introduced the question of University Reform, will, in the ensuing session, renew the subject in the shape of a motion for a commission of inquiry.

The grand Council of the Canton of Geneva has just adopted, by a great majority, the system of trial by jury for every kind of offence.

We have reason to believe a commission is about to be appointed to inquire into the state and peculiarities of the hosiery trade.

The late Archbishop of Tours has bequeathed £100 per annum to the Roman Catholic poor of the British metropolis, to be distributed by the police-officers, as a testimony of his gratitude for the kindness he received whilst a refugee during the horrors of the first Revolution.

We have much gratification in stating, that the underwriters at Lloyd's, through the directors of the Great Western Steam Ship Company, have presented Captain Hosken, with the sum of £100, in testimony of their high opinion of his nautical skill in having successfully accomplished sixty-four passages round America.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Guildford, held on Saturday, the Sheriff of Surrey in the chair, supported by Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., Capt. Mangles; and others, resolutions were passed for adopting the newly-invented system of wooden railways in the proposed branch line between Guildford and the South-Western Railway, at Woking.

A few days ago, a woman, 26 years of age, the wife of a furniture broker, at Fontainebleau, in the absence of her husband, suffocated herself, her daughter, aged nine years, and her son, aged five, with the fumes of charcoal. When the husband returned, he found them all dead.

A steam-vessel of upwards of 75 tons burden has just been completed at Birkenhead, near Liverpool, for the Baptist Missionary Society, intended to be stationed off the rendezvous of that Society at Fernando Po, from which place it is proposed to employ her in carrying the seven English and native missionaries resident there to the various small neighbouring islands, and up the rivers and creeks which intersect the western coast of Africa.

The deputation which waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the subject of a reduction in the tobacco duties on Saturday, obtained the important information that her Majesty's Government have the matter under its serious consideration.

Great rigour is observed at the Custom-house with regard to the Act passed in the last session, having for its object the protection of our authors against the extensive piracy of English works. The limited indulgence of a single copy even for private use, with the name written on the fly-leaf, as formerly allowed, is now strictly prohibited.

The fine old church of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, has, within the last week, been enriched by the erection, within its walls, of a monumental tablet, of exquisite workmanship, designed to perpetuate the memory of a native of Shrewsbury, who in his day bore a conspicuous and honourable part in the naval history of England—Admiral Renbow. The tablet is of a pyramidal form, having at the top a bust in alto relievo of the admiral, which is finely executed, and is said to be a faithful likeness, as it is copied from a portrait of the gallant tar, which was presented by his sister, Mrs. Hind, to the corporation of Shrewsbury.

A gentleman who visited the Liverpool Zoological Gardens the other day, and stood amusing himself with the antics of the elephant, was very disagreeably surprised by the bulky animal taking a fancy to his umbrella. The gentleman kept fast hold of the stick and pulled away; the elephant, becoming indignant, left him with that portion of his property in his hands, but swallowed the silk covering, whalebone and all, and could probably have swallowed the owner if he had been within his reach.

THE POOR AT CHRISTMAS.—After all there is no place like London—for although gaunt misery and want may for awhile stalk its streets in shelterless condition, yet it is only necessary to describe the distress fairly to the metropolitan community in order to effect a speedy and munificent relief. We were never more proud of our metropolis than during the past week, when we were daily delighted with accounts of the profusion with which anonymous charity poured forth its contributions at the various police offices, in order that our wretched fellow-creatures might be enabled to partake of the comfort and hilarity of Christmas. Nor did the work of benevolence stop with this mere temporary and fleeting relief; for to our great gratification we observe that the influential and affluent have assembled together in a true spirit of Christian charity to establish a permanent fund whereby we may hope in future to be spared the harrowing details of the thousand cases of distress that are weekly disclosed before the police magistrates. This is a work which cannot fail to benefit every one concerned in it, and we trust that the co-operation of the wealthy will be as general as the object deserves.

HER MAJESTY'S STAG HOUNDS.—On Tuesday last the meet was at Salthill where there was a muster of upwards of two hundred horsesmen, including the noble master of the Buck Hounds, Captain Vyse, Captain Seymour, Mr. Stanforth, several officers of the 13th Light Dragoons, from Hounslow, and 1st Regiment of Life Guards, from Windsor. The deer, Foxley, was unseated at the back of Sussex-place, Slough, close by the railway, and made for Stoke, leaving Baylis on the left, and got into a farm-yard near the Box and Pot public house, which caused a check of nearly half an hour. They then crossed Stoke Common, and made right across the country to Hederley, skirting the Park, and on to Beaconsfield. The deer ran through a gentleman's house in the town, and got into the gardens, where it was taken after a capital run of an hour and a half.

THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—Notwithstanding the arrival of English wheat for our market have been on an unusually small scale, the demand for all descriptions of that article has ruled somewhat inactive, yet previous rates have been mostly supported. In foreign wheat—both free and in bond—exceedingly little has been passing, yet we have no alteration to notice in the currencies. Making barley has sold freely; grinding and distilling sorts slowly, at late rates. The malt trade may be considered steady; but oats, beans, and peas have had a downward tendency.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 51s; ditto white, 46s to 49s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 45s; ditto white, 40s to 43s; repulse to 45s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; distilling do., 28s to 30s; malted do., 31s to 33s; Lincolns and Norfolk malt, 6s to 6s; brown do., 5s to 5s; Kingston and Ware, 6s to 6s; Chesham, 6s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 6s to 6s; 21s to 22s; potato do., 22s to 23s; Yorkshire and Norfolk, black 18s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 28s to 31s, ditto, old, 24s to 26s; grey peas, 32s to 34s; mangel-seeds to 35s; white, 35s to 36s; holders, 31s to 32s per quarter. Town-made flour, 4s to 4s; South, 3s to 3s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 3s to 3s per quarter. **Foreign.**—Free wheat, 52s to 53s. Dantzig, red, 18s to 19s; white, 52s to 53s. In Bond—Barley, 18s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 14s; ditto, old, 11s to 12s; beans, 15s to 16s; peas, 23s to 25s per quarter. Flour, America, 11s to 12s; 35 lbs., 11s to 12s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—There has been very little doing in any kinds of seeds since our last report.

The following are the present rates:—Linnseed, English, sowing 60s to 65s; Baltic, 60s to 65s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 60s to 65s; hempseed, 35s to 40s per quarter; coarser, 18s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 12s to 14s; white do., 13s to 14s; tares, 10s to 11s per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 22s to 23s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 4s 10s to 4s 11s; do. tallow, 4s 10s to 4s 11s; do. 4s 10s to 4s 11s; rapeseed cakes, 4s 10s to 4s 11s; rapeseed oil, 4s 10s to 4s 11s.

**Brad.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9d; of household do., 6d to 7d per lb. 10 lb. loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Averages.**—Wheat, 50s 2d; barley, 32s 2d; oats, 18s 7d; rye, 20s 2d; beans 30s 10d; peas, 30s 10d.

**Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.**—Wheat, 51s 3d; barley, 32s; oats, 18s 10d; rye, 30s 2d; beans, 32s; peas, 32s 5d.

**Duties on Foreign Corn.**—Wheat, 20s; barley, 6s; oats, 8s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s, 6d.

**Foreign and Colonial Produce.**—These markets being all closed for the holidays, we have very little to observe respecting them this week. In tea, however, rather an extensive business has been transacted privately, at very full rates; but all other articles have commanded very little attention.

**Hops.**—For the time of year, a larger business has been transacted in hops this week, and prices are well supported. Weald of Kent, pockets, 45 lbs to 46 2s; Mid Kent do., 46 lbs to 47 10s; East Kent do., 47 to 48 10s; choice do., 48 lbs to 49 10s; Sussex do., 49 lbs to 50 10s; Hampshire, 49 lbs to 50 10s; Mid Kent, bags, 47 to 48 10s.

**Wool.**—The imports of wool continue on a very limited scale, yet we have no improvement to notice in the private contract demand, and prices remain unaltered.

**Potatoes.**—About 1200 tons of potatoes have arrived at the waterside this week. Prime qualities are in demand at from 60s to 80s, while other kinds vary in value from 40s to 57s per ton.

**Coal.**—Hastings Hartley, 15s 9d to 16s; Holywell Main, 16s 6d; New Tanfield, 14s 6d; Hedgham, 14s; Pontop Vindex, 14s; West Wylam, 15s 3d; Wylam, 16s 3d; Hilda 17s 6d; Hilda, 20s 3d; Caradoc, 20s 3d per ton.

**Seafood.**—As is almost invariably the case in a holiday week, the supplies of stock brought forward here have been very small, yet the demand has ruled tolerably steady, at full prices, if we except those of veal having declined 2d per 3 lbs. Beef, from 3s to 4s; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 2d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 6d per 3 lbs. to sink the offal.

**Neugate and Leadenhall.**—Prime beef and mutton have sold freely; other kinds of meat slowly, at about late rates. Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s to 4s 4d; veal, 3s to 4s 4d; and pork, 2s 10d to 4s 4d per 3 lbs. by the carcass.

**ROXBOROUGH.**

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

An extra mail from Calcutta was received in the beginning of this week, but the letters contain no news of political importance. To the merchant and manufacturer, however, the intelligence communicated by the conveyance from the great Eastern Archipelago is in every way satisfactory, confirming as it does the most sanguine expectations lately entertained by them of the great increase in commerce, which the treaty with China must eventually occasion. Indeed, in Lancashire, great preparations have already been made for conducting this department of our foreign commerce profitably. All the old works are already fully employed, and new ones are now building. Thus are the artificers and operatives throughout all the manufacturing districts in full employment for a time, at all events, and nothing short of superabundance of goods can, for years to come, interfere with their present prosperity. For the season of the year the manufacturing trade has seldom been more active than it now is, both for exportation and for home consumption, and a continued influx of the precious metals into this country, in payment of the balances of our foreign commerce, is the natural consequence. In the vaults of the Bank of England the value of bullion deposited is upwards of thirteen millions sterling, and in the hands of our capitalists generally the amount of money unemployed is large in proportion. It therefore causes a great external pressure in the money market, which during this week, however, has found some vent amongst the large joint stock associations. In the shares of the leading lines of railways great animation continues to exist, and by reference to our quotations it will be found that a very material rise has taken place in many of them. London and Birmingham stock has reached a premium of £142. In the shares of the Midland Counties and Glasgow and Edinburgh Railroads also business has been extensively done at higher prices. In fact nothing can be more healthy than this great department of the money market at present enjoys.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange the usual business continues to be done, although no particular degree of activity has been observable throughout this week. With the exception of Spanish Bonds, which are one per cent dearer, in consequence of the payment of the January dividend due on the first proximo being now rendered certain, very little alteration has occurred in the value of any description of foreign securities, and our last publication, 31, French stock market, however, some rather extensive business has been again done at advancing prices, the Consols for the opening having reached 94, the dividend included, thus rendering the discount on them only two per cent. Should this state of the money market continue during the coming summer months, the reduction of the Three-and-a-half to a lower rate of annual interest becomes a financial operation of easy execution. The general opinion is, that a stock bearing an annual interest of 2½ per cent will be created, in which every subscriber of one hundred pounds of Three-and-a-half per Cents, will be entitled to an inscription of £120. Be this as it may, however, the reduction of the Three-and-a-half per Cents is considered, amongst capitalists, as a matter of certainty, and they are making their pecuniary arrangements accordingly.

**PARIS.**—Of Shares in Joint Stock Associations.—Birmingham and Derby, 56s; Birmingham and Gloucester, 61s; Bristol and Exeter, 61s; Eastern Counties, 11s, scrip, 12s; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 55s to 59s; Hull and Selby, 59s to 60s; London and Birmingham, 210 to 242; South Western, 72s; London and Brighton, 42s; Manchester and Birmingham, 39s; Midland Counties, 86s to 88s; North Midland, 90s to 92s; London and Dover, 35s; York and North Midland, 120 to 123; Blackwall, 53s; Greenwich, 54s; Crofton (Trunk), 15s; Great North of England, 83s to 84s; Great Western, 93s to 94s; Northern and Eastern, 60s; Manchester and Birmingham, 35s; Paris and Rouen, 32s; Norwich and Tarmouth, 16s; Newcastle and Darlington, 34s; Paris and Orleans, 35s. **FOREIGN STOCKS AND BONDS.**—Spain, 20s to 21s; Spanish Three, 31s; French Bonds, 25s; Portuguese, 44s; Mexican 32s; Belgian Bonds, 101s; Brazilian, 74s; Chilean, 100s; Colombian, 11s; Venetian, 35s; Danish, 56s to 57s; Dutch 2½ per Cents, 53s; Dutch Five, 99s; Austrian 11s; Russian, 116s; French Renten, 122½ ex. 25s 15c.

**BARRIS FUNDS.**—3 per Cent. Consols, shut; 3 per Cent. Reduced, 96½ to 97; 3½ per Cent. Reduced, 102½; Long Annuities, 12 13-16; India Bonds, 75s, premium; Ezechquer Bills, 14s, premium; Bank Stock, 183 to 184; London and Westminster Bank, 23s; London Joint Stock Bank, 12½; Union Bank of London, 101s; Consols for the Opening, 96½, ex. the January dividend.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 22.

**WAR-OFFICE,** Dec. 22.—7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Lieut.-Col. W. M. Mills to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. K. G. Kennedy; Major R. H. Bichardson to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Mills; Captain T. Le Marchant to be Major, vice Richardson; Lieut.-Colonel H. Schomsway to be Captain, vice Le Marchant; Cornet G. O. Callaghan to be Lieutenant, vice Schomsway; J. T. Craver to be Cornet, vice O'Callaghan.—3rd Regiment of Light Dragoons: Cornet J. H. Travers to be Lieutenant, vice Knowles; Cornet R. Casement to be Lieutenant, vice Travers; Ensign J. D. White to be Cornet, vice Casement.—15th Regiment of Light Dragoons: Assist.-Surgeon J. Jee to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bisset.

3d Foot: Serg.-Major W. C. Collum to be Ensign, vice White.—9th: Ensign F. Siewright to be Lieutenant, vice M. Leod; J. Hanham to be Ensign, vice Siewright.—13th: Ensign L. H. Bedford to be Lieutenant, vice Penny; H. Hogge to be Ensign, vice Bedford; R. H. Stowards to be Ensign, vice Wade.—15th: W. S. Parial to be Ensign, vice Cooper.—16th: S. H. L. Lovell to be Ensign, vice Venables.—21st: Second Lieut. A. S. Bolton to be First Lieutenant, vice Wrixon; R. E. Peddie to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bolton.—23th: Ensign R. Dobbs to be Lieutenant, vice Mitchell; H. R. White to be Ensign, vice Dobbs.—32d: Lieut. E. Robyns to be Captain, vice Dillon; L. W. H. Wear to be Lieutenant, vice Robyns; J. Lawrie to be Ensign, vice Wear.—33th: Lieut. and Adj. A. Turner to be Lieutenant, vice Colville; Ensign J. H. Archer to be Lieutenant, vice Turner; J. M. W. Ensign to be Ensign, vice Archer.—44th: Capt. A. H. Ferryman to be Major, vice O'Neill; Lieut. J. Harvey to be Captain, vice Ferryman; Ensign J. Robinson to be Lieutenant, vice Harvey; W. Hanner to be Ensign, vice Robinson.—50th: Ensign G. H. Tottenham to be Lieutenant, vice Green; Ensign G. A. Venables to be Ensign, vice Tottenham.—56th: Capt. F. A. Whimper to be Captain, vice Grimes.—55th: Lieut. S. Oakley to be Captain, vice Fobbrooke; Ensign H. W. Austin to be Lieutenant, vice Oakley.—57th: Assist.-Surgeon T. Bisset, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Jee.—61th: Lieut. G. W. P. Bingham to be Lieutenant, vice Parker.—73th: Lieut. W. Parker to be Lieutenant, vice Bingham.—86th: W. C. Bard, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Bowen.—91st: A. Barclay, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Stubbs.—27th: Lieut. D. Craigie to be Captain, vice Leslie; Ensign T. Biggs to be Lieutenant, vice Craigie; H. S. J. Viscars to be Ensign, vice Biggs.—98th: Capt. H. Grimes to be Captain, vice Whimper.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Assist.-Surgeon J. Stuart to be Surgeon, vice Ewing. **HOSPITAL STAFF.**—Assist.-Surgeon J. C. Ties to be Assist.-Surgeon to the Force, vice Stewart. The under-mentioned Cadets of the Honourable East India Company's Service, to be the local and temporary rank of Ensign, during the period of their being placed under the command of Lieut.-Col. Sir F. Smith, of the Royal Engineers at Chatham, for field instruction in the art of Sapping and Mining:—J. H. Dias, Gent.; C. S. Paton, Gent.; J. H. Drummond, Gent.; J. C. Harris, Gent.; P. P. L. O'Connell, Gent., Dec. 22.

**BANKRUPTS.**—W. CARPENTER, Southampton, stationer.—J. BALLARD, Kent, brewer.—E. MUNN, Stanhope-terrace, Hyde-park, corn chandler.—M. HADLEY, Walsall, Staffordshire, chemist.—J. WHITLEY, Liverpool, surgeon.—J. LAWRENCE, Birmingham, spirit merchant.

THURSDAY, DEC. 26.

**BANKRUPTS.**—A. WELLS, Wicketford, Essex, surgeon.—J. DOBSON, Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe-highway, shipcarpenter.—T. HANCOCK, Canterbury, coachman.—W. CHAMBERLAIN, Peckham, Surrey, innkeeper.—T. MORRIS, Hackney, builder.—J. THOMPSON, Strood, Kent, draper.—C. WEBB, Oxford, apothecary.—J. BICKLEY, Birmingham, wharf, limehouse, coal-merchant.—J. HOLLEN, Morningside-grocer, Hampstead-road, builder.—E. EVERSHED, Fulbrough, Sussex, timber-merchant.—J. JENKINS, Chelsea, cooper.—G. HICKINBOTTOM, Barbican, Leicestershire, baker.—J. NEWTON, Wol-verhampton, locksmith.—M. HALL, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, farmer.—J. CORNISH, Bridport, Dorsetshire, painter.—W. PHINGLE, Morpeth, Northumberland, carrier.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—J. JAMIESON, Greenock, surgeon.—J. MARTIN Dundee, manufacturer.—W. WILSON, Dundee, merchant.—D. SWAN, Leith, underwriter.

BIRTHS.

At Copenhagen, the wife of the Rev. Robert Stevenson Ellis, A.M., of a son.—At Naples, the lady of T. C. Roode, Esq., of Lucknow, of a son and heir.—At Cheltenham, the lady of Captain J. W. Reynolds, 11th Hussars, of a daughter. At Brompton park, the lady of W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., of the Malacca Civil Service.—The lady of J. B. Bowden, Esq., of Lansdown-judge, Stockwell, of a son.—Mrs. Beharrell, of Frenchbury-buildings, of a son.—At Lower Clapton, Mrs. W. M. Russell, of a son.—At Sussex-place, Regent's park, the lady of Richard D. Hoblyn, Esq., of a daughter.—At Sydney-house, Hounslow, Mrs. Thomas Ballance, of a daughter.—At Wargrove, Berks, the lady of William Harry Cresswell, Esq., of a daughter. On the 21st inst., at Frampton-house, Lincolnshire, the lady of the Rev. John Tounard, of a son and heir. At Walton Rectory, Glamorgan, on the 23rd inst., Lady John Thynne, of a son. On the 24th inst., at 3, Sussex gardens, Lady Mary Hope, of a son.

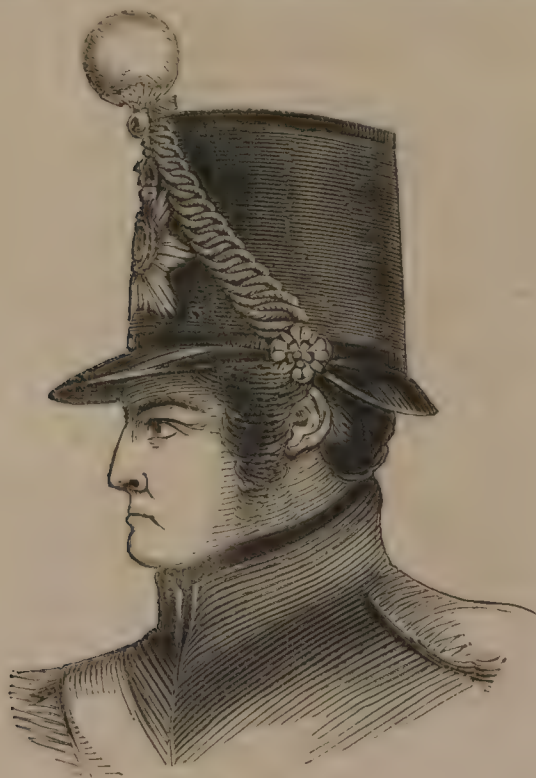
DEATHS.

At Rome, Mr. Samuel Redford, of Hampton court, artist.—At 8, Southwick-street Oxford square



## THE NEW INFANTRY CAP.

In our No. 77, we engraved a new cap proposed to be substituted for that now worn by our infantry. The new pattern does not appear to have been generally approved of, and that now represented has been manufactured by Mr. Lock, of St. James's-street, to supersede the proposed one. It is, certainly, of more handsome form: the cap is covered with black cloth, the crown and brim being of black varnished leather; in front is a brass star, surmounted with the crown, and across is a large, brass curb chain, fastened on each side with brass



THE NEW INFANTRY CAP.

rosettes, and, in the upper front, joined to an ornamental brass cup, in which is set a white worsted ball. This cap is certainly much more soldier-like than its predecessor; but we think it is still of somewhat tasteless design.

**MARQUIS OF WATERFORD'S HOUNDS.**—On Monday, the 18th instant, the meet was at Mr. Backas's, of Butlerstown, which proved, however, no prize in the lottery of hunting, for there was a blank drawn. The pack then went to Ballybrennock, where, as usual, there was a sure find. The hounds broke cover at the brush of a game fox in the direction of Kilourne, to which they ran without a check. Reynard pushed on from thence to Ballycraddock, passing in on Carriga-Thown, and then doubled back nearly over the same ground, thence through Ballygate and Carrigaveun, and into the plantations of Pembrokestown, on to Sugarloaf-hill, through Kilronan, skirting on Butlerstown and Mr. Lane Fox's covers. This brilliant run, of upwards of twenty miles, terminated at Hurley's, of Kilbarry, where "few, few did part, where many met."



THE FASHIONS.

We this week commence our promised illustrations of the fashions,



THE ROTUNDA, AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

with such improvements as we have been enabled to obtain from higher sources than hitherto; and we hope the change will prove acceptable, especially to our fair readers.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

No. 1. *TOILETTE DE VILLE*, promenade costume. A purple velvet hat, ornamented with a bird of Paradise. A fawn-colour cachemire pelisse, embroidered down each side the corsage and front with silk braid. A girdle of silk rope with long ends and tassels.

No. 2. *COSTUME DE BAL*. A hair coiffure, ornamented with a rose on each side. A pink crape dress, ornamented with five volans, or flounces, of lace, fastened up with roses.

## MODES PARISIENNES.

At the Italian Opera, the French Opera, and the Comic Opera, the most elegant ladies adopt for coiffure small LACE CAPS in a variety of fanciful shapes; sometimes it is a veil of English net placed flat on the head, and raised up on each side; sometimes a lace lappet is placed flat on the head, and fastened under the bow of hair, the ends falling down on each side.

**TURBANS**, of very small dimensions, are worn, composed of gold tissue.

Black velvet **TOQUES** and **PETIT-BORDS** with lace crowns are ornamented with a heron aigrette and a camelia flower, or with a marabout plume and a tuft of roses.

Velvet is generally adopted for **HATS**; the most admired are ornamented with two very light feathers, one of which falls on the left side; the other is placed across the brim. Some are simply ornamented with a twist of velvet placed on flat. The centre of the brims of **HATS** is always wider than the sides.

**DRESSES**.—Some charming *toilettes de bal* have two skirts of crape—one pink—over which is placed one of water green. This toilette is also made of tulle of two shades of the same colour, the lightest uppermost; or of light colour tulle over a skirt of white poult de soie.

**DRESSES** with the corsage laced in front are at present in great vogue, *guimpes* (chemisettes) with small collars accompany these dresses; they are of entredeux (insertions) of embroidery or lace.

**CLOTH** is frequently adopted for morning-dresses; they are usually ornamented with *passementerie* (silk gimp trimming).

**ERMINE** is the fur almost invariably adopted for full toilette. *Palatines* (short cloaks) made of satin or velvet, are trimmed with ermine; it is also adopted for muffs and the borders of dresses.

**FEATHERS** have an astonishing run this season. **VELVET HATS** and **CAPOTES** for morning wear, and also lighter **COIFFURES** for the evening, are ornamented with birds of Paradise in brilliant colours; marabou and willow feathers are in great request, and many tulle and gauze ball dresses are ornamented with feathers.

**RINGLETS** and **BANDS** are still in favour for **HAIR COIFFURES**; the hair at the back of the head, en negligé, is frequently enclosed in a silk or chenille net, or in black lace, and fastened with three gold pins.

## THE ROTUNDA AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

On Friday next, January 5, or "Dividend day," this spacious apartment will be the focus of interest at the Bank of England; for herein are paid, half-yearly, the dividends, or annual interest of the National Debt. The dividends on the Three per Cent. Consols, Bank Annuities, &c., are paid on January 5, and July 5. The recipients frequently attend in person, ladies as well as gentlemen acting as their own agents in the pleasant business of receiving money. There are certain days in each week appointed for the transfers of stock, which are mostly effected by brokers. When an actual bargain has been made the parties go into the Bank, and the particular clerk on whom the duty devolves examines the books, to see if the seller actually has the stock which he proposes to sell. When all is ascertained to be correct, the transfer is made out, the books are signed, and the business being completed, the purchaser is from thenceforth, (until he parts with his right,) in possession of "money in the funds;" that is, he is entitled to receive certain half-yearly sums of money called "dividends," and may attend at the Rotunda himself to have them paid to him.

The Rotunda is a spacious circular chamber, with a lofty dome, 57 feet in diameter, crowned by a lantern, the divisions of which are formed by the architectural figures called Caryatides. The dome is one of the most striking works of art of its class in the metropolis.

Lord William Russell, formerly Ambassador to the Court of Berlin, arrived in town at the close of last week from the Continent, to be present at the approaching alliance of his son, Mr. Francis Hastings Russell, with Lady Elizabeth Sackville West, eldest daughter of the Lord Chamberlain, Earl Delaware.

**IPSWICH STEEPLE CHASE.**—On Friday last a match came off at Bramford, over three miles of country, between Lord Hill's mare, Recovery, rode by Mr. Land, and Captain Griffith's grey horse Warwick, rode by Mr. Brett. It was a well-contested match. After both horses had been ditched within three fields of home, Lord Hill's mare proved to be the winner.



TWELFTH  
NIGHT  
CHARACTERS



BY  
ALFRED  
CROWQUILL





## TWELFTH-NIGHT CHARACTERS.

## SIR TIMOTHY LICKSPIT.

Famed for puff, and blowing bladders,  
And climbing up imaginary ladders,  
Sir T. at levee and birthnight,  
Shows all his teeth, but doesn't bite;  
Like jackdaw on the sharp look out,  
He follows every star about;  
He casts his eyes with longing on it,  
And hopes to pop his grasp upon it.

## LORD KEYVIVE.

This is a minister, and most strange to say,  
He'd never do in any other way;  
He thinks the hay he sticks on to begin,  
At every step receives a feather in;  
Then dons the mask as every body knows,  
That none may see the mores of eyes and nose.  
His coat is splendid, and the pockets large,  
Filled with the leaves and fishes in his charge;  
His nether man is courtly, see his grace  
He turns his toes out, but he keeps in place.

## QUEEN DULCEDOMUM.

We bow quite low to thee, great Madam;  
We doat on Queens, for seldom have we had'em;  
Whether in Queens, or any other way  
Man loves to be beneath a woman's sway.  
Hail influence so lovely and so pure,  
Long may thy reign and happiness endure,  
Each given blessing thrice return to thee,  
And lend thy name an immortality.

## BRAMAH CHUBB.

Is this a nobleman, or what?  
Gad, what a splendid suit he's got.  
His ruff and voltprightness bespeak  
He has seen his toes for many a week.  
What is he then!—a suitor to the Queen?  
No, my good friends, a sort of go-between—  
A latch upon the door; a living key  
To keep the listers from the Ministry;  
Kicker of loiterers from the Council-door;  
A sort of upper lackey—nothing more;

## KING JOLLY THE FIRST.

This is a king, as a king should be,  
With a nose to smell, and good eyes to see;  
A jolly good smile on his noble face,  
It adds such a charm to his kingly grace;  
The hand that is open bespeaks him free,  
To grant or receive from every degree;  
The royal big fist that is doubled up tight,  
Shows him ready and willing to strike for his right;  
No rock on the earth ever firmer has stood,  
Betokening the whole constitution is good;  
The crown on his head, so jauntily thrown,  
'Speaks the gift of his people, not claimed as his own;  
He wears it, 'tis true, with ineffable grace,  
And it covers, just nicely, a very bald place.  
So hail! to the king who is merry and wise,  
With an eye to the pudding, and teeth for the pies:  
Takes the sword from old Justice the plum-cake to carve,  
With a warrant that none of his subjects shall starve.

## LORD TEETOTUM TURNABOUT.

What, noble parliot, are you once more in?  
Those who can turn I know can always spin.  
Teetotum odd, with every square a face,  
Whichever side is up you're in the place;  
You stand true parliot, just to see all fair,  
Knowing they cheat if you're not always there;

## LADY SHUTTLECOCK FLOUNCE.

I am a lady of high degree,  
A star in the crown of nobility,  
Not deigning to think, in this happy isle,  
Of those swarming creatures Ma' called canaille.  
I turn up my noble nose so high  
That nothing but stars can catch my eye,  
Except, indeed, when I go to court,  
Where things are made of superior sort;

## THE HONOURABLE HECTOR WELLINGTON POOF.

My Pa put me into the brave Old Guard,  
The duty is really to me quite hard;  
Indeed I should wish the thing at the deuce  
If it didn't a daily sensation produce.  
With my helmet and breast-plate, and dashing dress suite:  
Though I get up a ladder to get in my boots,  
And that nasty thing, War is all over and done,  
Or else in the army I'd never been one.

## SIGNOR HAYDINI MOZARTI CRIBBINI.

Ah! great conductor, what a mighty fuss,  
What strange ferocity to wheedle us;  
Who would imagine from that brigand look,  
That music spoil'd perhaps a decent cook.  
Oh! antic muse, who made such men as these,  
To finger all our cash, with their false keys;  
They rush in shoals their trumpry notes to play,  
And in return, take our bank notes away.

## LORD BOTHEREM BEAK.

Justice is blind they say,  
Which way?  
The Law has got an eagle eye,  
And I defy  
Any man I ever saw,  
To escape its claw!

## PUNCH.

Good Mr. Punch, I'm glad to meet you,  
With wine and Christmas-cake I'll treat you,  
Since you have grown so mighty grand,  
And turn'd housekeeper in the Strand;  
Sit down, good Punch! your friends are all about you,  
Stir up your spley bowl! Christmas is naught without you.

## LADY NEWCOME.

Come to court at last, fair maid?  
Better you at home had staid;  
For, if you should tarry here,  
In its killing atmosphere,  
Thy young heart, so pure and true,  
Finding it has naught to do,  
Will perish in the cold heat 'em,  
Which, fashionably smiling on,  
Hates thee, with a kind embrace,  
For bringing such a charming face.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following are posted at Lloyd's:—Hydrographic-office, Admiralty, Dec. 15th, 1843.

"LIGHT OF MORUSS TANGE, CATTEGAT.—On the 1st of November a fixed light was established on the point called Moruss Tange, near Falkenberg, on the Swedish shore of the Cattgat. It is elevated ninety-five feet above the level of the sea, and is visible at a distance of about fifteen miles."

"HONFLEUR HARBOR LIGHT.—A fixed red light is to be shown this day, on the head of the new eastern pier of Honfleur, and the old light, about six hundred yards south-east thereof, will be discontinued. The new light is about thirty-five feet above the level of the sea, and is visible about eight miles."

The Alfred, from Charente to Liverpool, is wrecked near Wexford: master drowned.

BIDEFORD, Dec. 23.—The Arab from Quebec remains on the sands near the lighthouse, and it is feared she has received considerable damage to her bottom by the heavy sea last night.

Clyde, Dec. 23.—Arrived, the Jamaica from Quebec, decks swept, and one man overboard.

HOLYHEAD, Dec. 21.—The Betsy, from Runcorn to Dublin, was abandoned off Saunbury on the 22nd instant, having been in contact with the Albion, from Liverpool to Savannah, crew saved.—Nabob from Calcutta to Liverpool, ran ashore during a thick fog this evening in Carnarvon Bay; crew saved.

SANDY (Orkneys), Dec. 15.—It blew a heavy gale yesterday from the W. and W.S.W., and still continues to blow hard. The Eclipse, from Shields, drove and went on shore on Otterwick, but is expected off without much damage. The Friends also got on shore at Otterwick.

BAISTOL, Dec. 21.—The Duchess of Gloucester, from Teignmouth to Gloucester, got on shore on Porthead-point, on the 22nd inst., is bilged, and fills with the tide. Arrived, the George Burridge, from Miramichi; Cornet, from Quebec.

SHIELDS, Dec. 22.—Arrived, the Jane from Piton, United States.

LIVERWICK, Dec. 15.—The Pandora, from Shields to Constantinople, has put back to this port, with loss of bulwarks, &c., and from long G.

HULL, Dec. 23.—Wind, moderate breeze. Arrived, the Grainger from Miramichi.

LIMERICK, Dec. 22.—The Atalanta, from Newfoundland to Bristol, has put in here to repair, having been struck by a heavy sea on the 9th instant, and had her decks swept, staunchness split, &c.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 16.—The Visiter, from Newport to Barcelona, put back here yesterday, with stern-frame started and main rigging damaged. It blew a heavy gale from the eastward on the 12th and 13th inst.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 20.—The Apollo, bound to this port, left Sunderland on the 14th ult., and has not since been heard of. A board, painted black inside and green outside, engraved "E. Beesley, I. N.," has been washed on shore on Ameland.

NIJUEWEDIEP, Dec. 19.—The British Packet, from Rotterdam to Dublin, has put in here, with damage.

HONFLEUR, Dec. 19.—The Courier steamer, from Havre to this port, is on shore near here.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Arthur, from Granville to Guadeloupe, has put into Brest, with damage.

GOTTENBURG, Dec. 6.—The Fritz, from Stockholm to Nantes, has put in here, with damage and leaky.

Accounts from Batavia, of the 2nd of December, say that the English brig Islay, Captain Samuel Galt, 283 tons burden, coming from Sydney, and bound to China, with a cargo of cedar and sandal wood, was wrecked on the 27th of July, on the cape to the east of the island of Kaas, belonging to the territory of the Sultan of Sunanap. The crew, consisting of 11 men, besides the captain and his wife, were all saved.

COMMON-COUNCILMEN were, in 1761, jocosely named *Mazarines*, from their then first wearing gowns of blue mazarine silk, instead of black gowns, on the visit of George III. and his Queen to the City. Hence, the chorus of a political song of 1766:—

"Oh! London is the town of towns!  
Oh! how improv'd a city!  
Since chang'd her Common Councils' gowns  
From black to blue so pretty!"

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

THE OMBREWAY INDIANS.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.  
MR. CATLIN has re-arranged his NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN COLLECTION, in the EGYPTIAN HALL, to remain open for a short time, with the extraordinary additional interest of NINE VERAL and WILD INDIANS, from the wilds of America, illustrating the Collection with their various Dances, Songs, &c. Open DAILY, from Twelve to Three; and from Seven to Ten, in the Evening. The Indians in the room from half-past Twelve to Two, and from half-past Seven to Nine—on which occasion Mr. Catlin will be present explaining.—Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s.

THE SHRINE OF NAPOLEON, or GOLDEN CHAMBER, containing the camp bed on which he died in exile, late the property of Prince Lucien for which Madame TUSSEAU and SONS paid 550; the Cloak of Marengo, the magnificent Coat of the King of Rome; the original picture of Napoleon, for which he sat to Lefevre; Maria Louisa, by Gerard, his masterpiece; the King of Rome, from Life; Lucien, by Lethiere; the celebrated Military Carriage, purchased by Mr. Bullock, with the authority of Government, from the Prince Regent, for 2500; the Table of the Marshals, valued at 12,000; the Clothes he wore as an exile—being altogether a matchless exhibition. Madame TUSSEAU and SONS, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portico-square. Admission, one large room, 1s.; two rooms of Napoleon and Chamber of Horrors, 6d. Open from eleven o'clock in the morning till dusk; and from seven in the evening till ten.

## CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

AT the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION an increase of POWERFUL and BRILLIANT EFFECTS in ELECTRICITY are exhibited by ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE. A new field is opened for investigating, on a magnificent scale, a variety of objects in ART, SCIENCE, and NATURAL HISTORY, by means of LONGROTH'S OPTIC MICROSCOPE, showing also an extraordinary OPTICAL ILLUSION. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS. A list of the POPULAR LECTURES will be delivered during the Week in attendance in the Hall of Manufactures. Holloway's ORIGINAL CRAYON DRAWINGS from RAPHAEL'S CARTOONS, numerous MODELS in MOTION, DIVER and DIVING BELL. Conductor of the Band—T. Wallis, Mus. Doc. Admission 1s. Schools Half-price.

PROCRASTINATION!! Our natural proneness to defer visiting any sight (however wonderful) which we imagine we can see any day, has been strongly exemplified; for no sooner was it made known, that in consequence of the general uniformity of the premises at the Baker-street Bazaar, that the GLACIARIUM would finally close on the 25th of next month, than 5000 persons simultaneously hurried last week to witness this admitted wonder of novelties. Shakers and Sceptic visitors are therefore invited, while the opportunity offers, to witness this wonderful discovery, with its additional attractions of SLEDGES on the Frozen Lake. Open from Eleven in the morning till dusk, when it is beautifully illuminated till Ten. The Soiree Musicale will commence every evening at Seven; and, by permission, it is announced, that the members of the Glaciarium Club will meet on Monday and Thursday evenings, and perform their elegant Evolutions to Music. Admission 1s. Children 6d.

## GREAT ATTRACTION FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE-PARK CORNER.—For nearly two years this unique Collection has maintained its position as the most attractive Exhibition in the Metropolis, having been honoured not only by the visits of her Majesty and Prince Albert—the chief part of our Nobility, and the distinguished foreigners sojourning in this country, but also by the most flattering notices from the public press. The Proprietor, anxious to increase the popularity of this most extraordinary Collection, by enabling all classes to become acquainted with its wonderful contents, has reduced the price of admission TO ONE SHILLING EACH PERSON. Omnibuses run from all parts of London to the CHINESE COLLECTION, which will be open daily, during the Christmas holidays, from Ten in the Morning until Ten at Night.—ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, BEAUFORT STREET, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA.—Game of every description. Gold, Silver, White, Pied, and common Tame Pheasants for Aviculture; Wild ditto, for Preserves; Black Game and Grouse. Every variety of Ornamental Aquatic Fowl, Fancy Pigeons, Useful and Ornamental Poultry, &c.—And at HALF-MOON PASSAGE, Gracechurch-street, City.

THE PUBLIC OUGHT NOT TO PAY MORE FOR TOILET ARTICLES THAN WE CHARGE FOR THE VERY BEST THAT CAN BE MADE: viz.—One large pot of Shaving Soap, 1s.; One Hair Nourisher, 1s.; One Preserver, 1s.; One Tooth Powder, 9d.; and One Wash Cake, 6d. These are the highest prices you ought to pay, and the lowest to remunerate, we ought to charge. GROSSMITH and CO., 135, Strand.—Manufacture, Reading.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY.—Notwithstanding the publicity for many years past given to the superiority of BETTS'S PATENT FRENCH DISTILLED BRANDY over every other spirit, British or Foreign, it is yet but partially known: J. T. BETTS and Co. therefore feel it a duty they owe to the public and themselves, to invite a comparison between the Patent and the French Brandy; until every family in the kingdom in which Brandy is consumed have made trial of their Patent Brandy—and consequently discontinued the use of the Foreign article. Their respective merits are fairly developed in the following Testimonials, to which they again beg to refer.

"I do not hesitate to express my conviction that your Patent Brandy is fully as free from everything injurious to health, and contains as pure a spirit as the best varieties of Foreign Brandy."  
"John T. Betts, Esq." "Professor of Chemistry in the University of London."  
"I am bound to say, and do assert it with confidence, that, for purity of spirit, this cannot be surpassed; and that your Patent Brandy is also quite free from those acids which, though minute in quantity, always contaminate the Foreign Spirit."  
"J. T. Betts, Esq." "Chemist to his Majesty."  
"Your Brandy is free from uncombined acid and astringent matter which exists, more or less, in most of the Brandy imported from France."  
"JOHN THOMAS COOPER, Lecturer on Chemistry."  
It is this perfect freedom from the above objectionable qualities, and its agreeable similarity in flavour to the finest samples of Cognac Brandy, that constitute the peculiar value of the PATENT BRANDY.  
J. T. BETTS and Co. are at length enabled to give a distinct assurance that arrangements will be completed in the course of the present month, which will afford an unfailing protection to purchasers against the continuance of those frauds, from which they have hitherto so extensively suffered, as each bottle will be secured by a Patent Metallic Capsule, or covering for the cork, of solid metal, with their name, address, and the words "BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY" embossed upon it; the forgery of which subjects the guilty party to a penalty of £50 for every offence. This valuable Spirit is manufactured only at the Distillery, No. 7, Smithfield-barr, leading to St. John-street; where it may be obtained, either pure or coloured, in quantities not less than Two Gallons at 18s. per Gallon for Cash on delivery.

JONES'S £6 6s GOLD HORIZONTAL WATCHES are the most appropriate Christmas presents for Young Ladies, and the £4 4s Lever for Youths. Warranted for 12 months. JONES'S, 333, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST, are entirely prevented and gently and effectually removed in Youth and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the patent St. James's Chest Expander which is light and simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly without bands beneath the arms, uncomfortable constraint or impediment to exercise. Sent per post by Mr. A. Binyon, Wholesale Depot, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars on receiving a postage stamp.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS OF INVENTIONS AND REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS, No. 14, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS.

THE printed Instructions, and every information as to protection by Letters Patent or the New Designs Acts (under which articles of utility may be protected for three years, in the three Kingdoms, for from £12 to £15), may be obtained, gratis, by applying, personally or by letter, pre-paid, to ALEX. PRINCE, Office for Patents, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

TO COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN, AND OTHERS.  
THE CATHEDRAL HOTEL AND TAVERN, 48, St. Paul's Church-yard, and 50, Old Change, one door from Chesapeake, has superior accommodation at moderate charges. Soup, Fish, and Joint, ready from One to Seven o'clock. Dinner off the joint, 1s. 6d.; with soup, fish, or entrées, &c. 2s. Very choice old Wines and Spirits, and the celebrated Punch. Rooms for private parties, Hot and Cold Baths, well-aired Beds, &c. Reid and Co.'s splendid Stout, and Bass and Co.'s Pale India Ale.

MR. COCKLE'S PILLS FOR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, &c.

"If you are in possession of better means, Candidly inform me, if not, make use of these."—HONOUR.  
This FAMILY APERIENT will be found particularly valuable in every form of indigestion, with torpid liver and inactive bowels, also in gout, bilious a tacks, sick head-ache, and nervous irritability from a deranged state of the stomach, &c.—May be had of all medicines vendors.

PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, BUILDERS, and others, supplied with Crown and sheet Window GLASS, and Sheet PLATE, for prints, glazing &c., in any quantity, at manufacturing prices—  
Turps. .... 2s. per gallon Milled lead in sheets, .... 18s. per cwt.  
Oil, .... 2s. 9d. White lead, .... 24s.  
Colours, pipes, hawses, &c., equally low, and quality warranted. Complete lists of prices may be had on application to R. COGAN, 5, Princess-street, Leicester-square.

LAMP SHADES and GAS GLASSES of every description, at R. COGAN'S, 48, Leicester-square, London.—Gas Contractors, Fitters, Glass-merchants, and Dealers, supplied cheaper than at any other house. All the patent Chimneys and Glasses kept in stock, among which may be named a New Glass for Dockers' Fish-tail Burners, at the same price but far superior to the Scotch dishes. The only house where may be had Cogan's Patent Economic Broom, a chimney that destroys smoke, increases light, and effects a greater saving in the consumption than any other chimney. Lists of 100 patterns of gas glasses, with prices affixed, will be sent (gratis) on receipt of the address. French Shades, for covering Clocks, Models, &c., of every shape and size.

BIELEFELD'S PATENT QUAAVERSAL GLASS STAND AND ALBERT SHAVING GLASS.—Plate Glass Factors, Upholsters &c., are respectfully informed that the above-mentioned Stands for Toilet Glasses, Shaving Glasses, &c., are now on sale at the manufactory, where the trade are invited to inspect them. The principle for which this patent has been obtained is perfectly simple. The Stands are elegant in appearance, most agreeable in use, and cannot get out of order. A prospectus, illustrated with a variety of designs may be had on application, enclosing one penny stamp, —Fapier Maché Works, 15, Wellington-street North, Strand.

WIRE-WORK, HOT-WATER APPARATUS, GREEN-HOUSES, &c.—ST. THOMAS BAKER, MANOR HOUSE, MANOR PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, Manufacturer of Invisible Wire Fences, to resist Grazing Stock, and rendered Rabbit-proof. Wire-Work in Trainers, Arches for Walks, Borders, Flower Stands, Pheasantry, &c. Horticultural Buildings, Green and Hot-houses, Conservatories, &c. The same heated by Hot-Water Apparatus, on improved and economical principles. Parties waited on in town or country, and drawings and estimates free. Work for the trade as usual. Ward's Cases, or Domestic Greenhouses.

STOCK FOR A CIRCULATING LIBRARY.  
TO BE DISPOSED OF FOR ONLY TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS. Five Hundred Volumes of NOVELS and ROMANCES, including the Works of Scott, James Bulwer, Marryat, Dickens, Almsworth, Cooper, &c.; and many of their recent publications, "American Notes," "Last of the Barons," "Windor Castle," "Our Men," "Handy-Andy," &c.; they are in good condition, warranted perfect, and may be seen and a list obtained at J. GARMESON'S Magazine Warehouse, 9, Temple-street, bottom of Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the increasing demands for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is sold in packets only, by most respectable chemists, grocers, and oilmen, in town and country, at 1s. 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 15s. each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr. Ure's testimonial, June 6, 1840:—"I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of gelatine in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, taverns, cabin use and ship stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Emacote Mills, Warwick; and 14, Bucklersbury.

TO ECONOMISTS.—FOREIGN WINES.—From 10s. to 20s. per dozen saved.  
Sherry (pale or brown), at, .... 21s, 25s, 30s, 35s, and 40s. per doz.  
Port from the wood ..... 23 25 30 and 34 do.  
D.O.M. old crusted ..... 26 30 36 and 40 do.  
Madeira ..... 27 40 and 45 do.  
Claret ..... 30 40 45 and 50 do.  
Champagne (pinks 2s extra) ..... 40 54 and 70 do.  
Bucellas, 27s; Tencirite, 24s; Lisbon (dry or sweet), 24s; Marsala, 21s; Cape, 15s per dozen. Bottles, 1s 6d per dozen; hampers, at the rate of 9d per dozen. The advantage of cash payments both to purchasers and sellers needs no comment; and Messrs. Cornwall and Co. invite attention to the above prices, at which quantities of one dozen and upwards are supplied and delivered free in town, payment being absolutely requisite at the time of ordering, or on delivery. Orders, per carriers or per post, must be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment in London. The corks of all bottles will be sealed, and the wine, if not approved of, exchanged, free of expense, or the money returned. CORNWALL and Co. 14, WALBROOK, City.

## FIDDLE AND PRINCE ALBERT'S PATTERNS.

A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.—The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle Pattern, 7s. 2d. per ounce; the Prince Albert's Pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. The articles may be had lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce:—  
The Fiddle oz. s. d. 12 Table Spoons ..... 30s 7 2 10 15 0 12 Dessert ditto ..... 20 7 2 7 3 4 12 Table Forks ..... 30 7 2 10 15 0 12 Dessert ditto ..... 20 7 2 7 3 4 12 Gravy Spoons ..... 10 7 2 3 11 8 1 Soup Ladle ..... 10 7 2 3 11 8 4 Sauce ditto ..... 10 7 8 3 16 8 4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong) ..... 1 0 0 4 Salt Spoons (strong gilt) ..... 2 2 0 1 Fish Slice ..... 2 10 0 12 Tea Spoons ..... 10 7 8 3 16 8 12 Pair Sugar Tongs ..... 0 15 0 1 Pair Sugar Tongs ..... 1 5 0  
Messrs. SAVORY and SONS recommend the Prince Albert's Pattern. It is very novel, and of unexampled beauty.

LOTT'S GRAND SEVENTH ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF RICH TWELFTH CAKES, 650 Prizes in 5000 Shares, will take place on FRIDAY, January 6th, 1844, at 77, CRESSIDE.—The Drawing to commence at Eight o'clock in the Morning.

LIST OF PRIZES.  
50 Rich Cakes ..... value each, £1 1 0 ..... £50.  
200 Ditto ..... " 0 10 0 ..... 100.  
400 Ditto ..... " 0 5 0 ..... 100.  
4350 ..... " .....  
5000 Shares, One Shilling each ..... £250.

The Prizes given on Saturday, the 6th of January, free from extra charges. W. LOTT begs to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he has, at the earnest request of many Subscribers to his Annual Twelfth Cake Lottery, extended it from 2000 to 5000 Shares, giving 650 Rich Cakes, which cannot be surpassed in quality.—An early application for Tickets is particularly requested, to prevent disappointments.

£300. GRAND TWELFTH CAKE DISTRIBUTION. ALL PRIZES.  
T. YEATES, Confectioner, 23, Strand, near Charing-Cross, and the corner of Dean-street, Westminster, established Fifty Years, begs leave to inform his friends, that, in consequence of the disappointment so generally experienced by the very limited number of shares (1500) issued last year, he is induced, on the present occasion, to distribute £300 worth of rich Twelfth Cake, in 3000 shares, at 2s. each. The drawing to take place at nine o'clock, on SATURDAY morning, JANUARY 6, 1844, at 23, Strand. List of prizes:—Four at £5 5s.; ten at £2 2s.; thirty at £1 1s.; 100 at 10s. 6d.; 160 at 5s.; and 2095 at 1s. Persons residing in the country, sending twenty-five postage stamps, or a Post-office order, will have the shares sent them by return of post.—T. Yeates pledges himself, the cakes shall be of the best and richest quality possible to be made.—Route, Balls, Dinners, Suppers, and Wedding Breakfasts, supplied, in town or country, at the lowest charges. Plate, Glass, Rout Seats, &c., Lent on Hire.



ROCKING HORSES, best finish, in five sizes. Prices:—£1, £2, £3, £4, and £5 each. Children's Carriages of superior elegance, and compact build, and so perfectly secure and easy that children may be trusted with impunity to the most careless hands, £1 up to £20. Best Bagatelle Boards, all lengths, prices £2, £3, £4, and £5 each. Child's Chairs from 3s. to 50s. each. Easy, Invalid, and In-and-out-door Self-acting Wheel Chairs, on sale or hire. N.B. Rout Seats, Dining, Card, and Rout Tables lent for parties.—Ingram's Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square, London.



Hand Screen, 15s. to £1 10s.  
Workboxes, £2 5s.  
Ladies' Companions, silver fittings, £2 2s.  
An immense Stock of Bibles and Prayer-books, adapted for presentation; also Ladies' Companions, in Morocco and tortoiseshell, from 16s. to £15. BELLAMY SAVORY, Stationer and Dressing-case Maker, British Paper Warehouse, No. 46, Cornhill, London.



## THAMES EMBANKMENT.

